

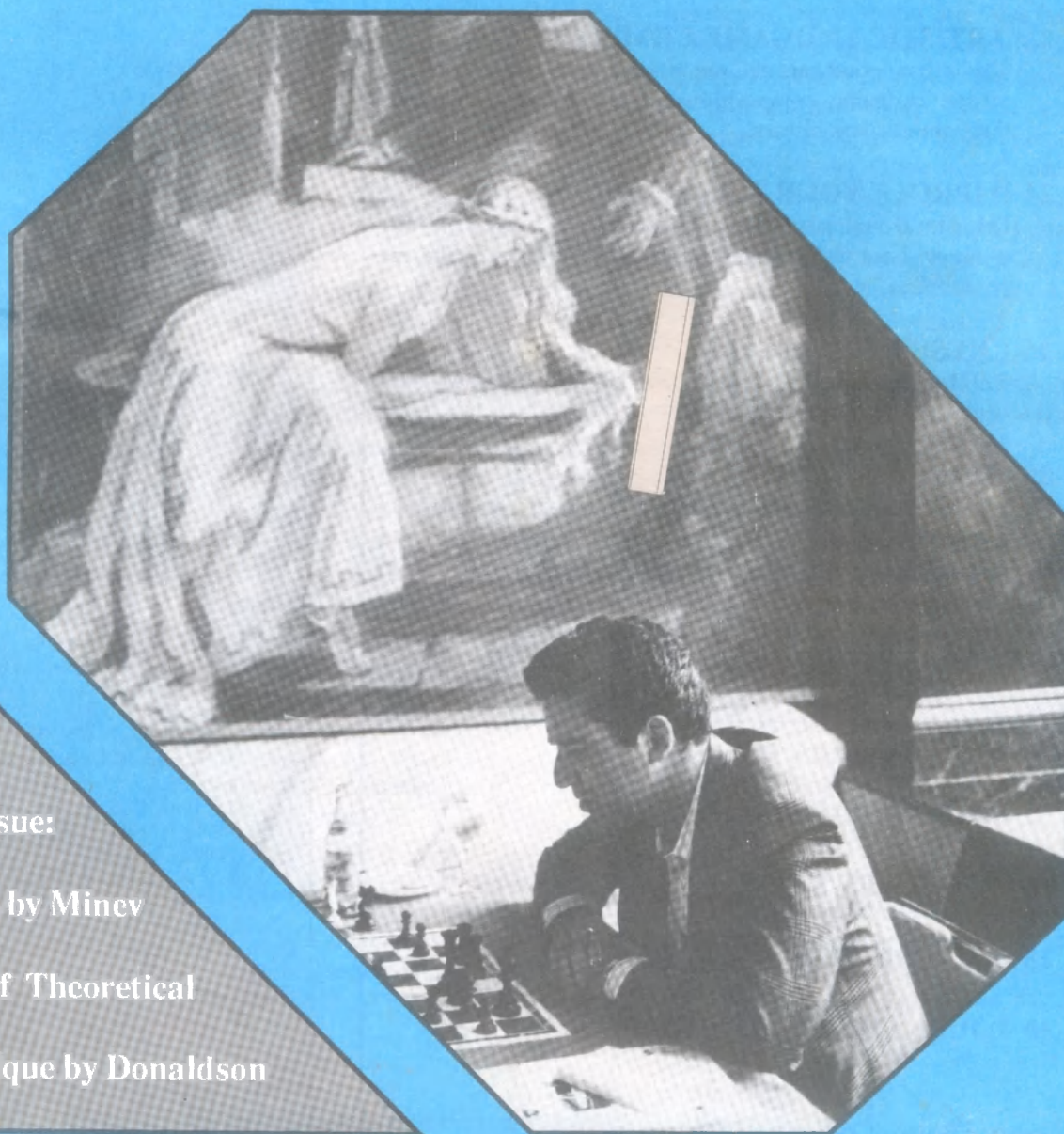


# INSIDE CHESS

US	\$2.50
CAN	\$3.00
UK	£1.70
AUS	\$3.15
SFr	3.80
DM	4.30

April 2, 1990  
Volume 3, Issue 6

## Kasparov Continues Winning Streak at Linares



Inside

This Issue:

Tactics by Minev

Najdorf Theoretical

Technique by Donaldson

# INSIDE CHESS

magazine is a subsidiary of International Chess Enterprises, Incorporated

April 2, 1990

Volume 3, Issue 6

## FEATURES

### 4 LINARES 1990

IM John Donaldson reports on the annual Linares super-tournament—this year stronger than ever. Jonathan Berry makes two interesting contributions to this comprehensive piece, which also features a mini-theoretical on the suddenly popular 4.f3 in the Nimzo-Indian.

### 22 ARTISTIC ENDGAME COMPOSITION – II

This is the second part of Grandmaster Benko's article on the artistic endgame compositions of the World Champions throughout chess history.

### 24 IMPROVE YOUR TECHNIQUE

IM John Donaldson looks at an example of how to play for a win without risk. Sound too good to be true? See for yourself.

### 26 CHESS IN CUBA

Bill Hook looks at chess organization in Cuba and draws some conclusions pertinent to the U.S.

### 29 MINEV ON TACTICS

We have received many favorable comments on this new instructional series. We think that you will agree that the good Doctor has the right prescription for entertaining instruction.

## DEPARTMENTS

### 3 EDITORIAL\LETTERS

### 18 INSIDE NEWS

### 28 BOOK REVIEWS

### 30 TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

Cover Photo: Catherine Jaeg

### EDITOR

GM Yasser Seirawan

### MANAGING EDITOR

Michael Franett

### ASSOCIATE EDITORS

GMC Jonathan Berry, IM John Donaldson

### TECHNICAL EDITOR

WGM Elena Donaldson-Akhmilovskaya

### COPY EDITOR

Dan Bailey

### PRODUCTION\GRAPHICS

Mykal Egbert

### MARKETING

Daniel Seirawan, Larry Sivitz

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

April Jenkins, Tiffnie Smith

### CONTRIBUTORS

GM Pal Benko

GM Max Dlugy

GM John Fedorowicz

GM Svetozar Gligoric

IM Zoran Ilie

IM Nikolay Minev

Yvette Nagel

GM John Nunn

IM Jack Peters

GM Andy Soltis

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

Frits Agterdenbos

Jerome Bibuld

Nigel Eddis

Lars Grahn

Catherine Jaeg

Christer Olesen

### NEWS BUREAU CONTACTS

FIDE, GMA, USA TODAY Sports Network, USCF

Inside Chess would like to express its gratitude to the following companies and individuals who have helped make Inside Chess a success: New In Chess, USA TODAY Sports Network, Chess Informant, for permission to use opening codes; and to DBChess V2.0 by Brad Merrill.

Inside Chess is the property of I.C.E., Inc. Rates: US—6 months \$22; 1 year \$39; 2 years \$75; foreign—6 months \$27; 1 year \$49; 2 years \$90. Issues to Canada and Mexico sent first-class; other countries by I.S.A.I. Make check or money order payable to I.C.E., Inc. P.O. Box 19457, Seattle, WA 98109. Subscription calls: 1-800-677-8052; other calls: (206)325-1952. Fax number: (206)325-9838. Advertising rate card available upon request.

Entire contents © 1990 by International Chess Enterprises, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of Inside Chess may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, or otherwise without the prior written permission of I.C.E., Inc. Published opinions are those of contributors, not necessarily those of I.C.E., Inc.

Inside Chess (ISSN 0896-8195) is published bi-weekly by International Chess Enterprises, Inc., 120 Bellevue E., Seattle, WA 98102. Second-class postage paid at Seattle, WA. POSTMASTER: send address changes to Inside Chess, c/o I.C.E. Inc., P.O. Box 19457, Seattle, WA 98109.



## Editorial

It's often said that chess is the most democratic sport. One reason for this is that it's the most economical! If you stop and compare chess to any other sport, you'll see just what I mean.

The other day I got a chance to make a first-hand comparison. A group of friends piled into a car at 8 a.m. and headed to the mountains for a day of skiing.

The financial toll was considerable. Twenty bucks for skis and poles. Fifteen for a day pass multiplied by four; lunch became limited to a hot dog.

So far we had escaped relatively unscathed—but the worst was yet to come! Snow fell the whole day. The moguls weren't easy to spot. One jumped up right in front of me, causing a hyper-extended knee. If you think that sounds gruesome, you're right! It hurt like the dickens! My brother Daniel fared even worse. A daredevil attitude plus rusty skills is a good recipe for an incredible splat. The explosion of snow and ice as Dan crashed on his back going at 30+ m.p.h. drew considerable applause from the people on the ski lift. The lodge got two paying customers for the day.

Compare this to the simplicity of becoming a tournament chessplayer. A roll-up board costs \$6; a plastic set, \$10 or less; a chess clock, \$40—and you're set up for years! Annual dues for a state association or for the USCF are incredibly cheap. Memberships in local chess clubs are well below that of joining any other sports facility—by several factors in fact.

The point is that it's truly inexpensive to play chess. This cheapness, however, has spilled over into the way we treat ourselves and fellow chessplayers. In my view, the chess community needs to stop begrudging the money we spend on our sport. You know the scene: a club director asks a member three months overdue to ante up. Or a non-member on his tenth visit for the 50-cent nightly fee. Eye-rolling, stares of disbelief, several exchanges, and at last, grudging payment. Well, I say no more! It's time to start sprucing up our image, folks.

Enjoy,  
Yasser Seirawan

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

You asked for opinions from "weekend warriors" on FIDE Rapid Chess Ratings. The answer from me is YES! I would be DELIGHTED to have a separate active chess rating. Maybe I'm getting too ambitious, but I would also like to see more five-minute chess tournaments, with ratings. To streamline things, maybe a quadruple Round-Robin format, with each four-game set rated as a single result, could be used. Just an idea....

I [also] would like to ask a few questions about rating records. First, is a record book available, similar to those one can buy for baseball, football, hockey, etc.? If not, I should think this would be a popular item. Second, I would like to know who is the youngest player to achieve a 2400 USCF or FIDE rating. (Why do we hear only about the youngest 2200 player?) Third, I would like to know about the OLDEST players to achieve certain USCF or FIDE milestones for the first time, such as 2200, 2400, 2600, FM, IM, GM, etc.

Finally, I'd like to say thanks for a great magazine. In my opinion, however, *Inside Chess* would be even better without the unannotated short draws, and without silly public squabbling about who stays in what hotels and why. I especially like the new *Tactics and More Tactics* column, as well as annotated GM games and opening theory. IM Minev's Caro-Kann analysis has already netted me good games and wins against stronger players.

Sincerely,  
Donald G. Maclean  
Washington D.C.

*Editor—As to a record book, we recommend Ken Whyld's Chess: The Records, published by Guinness Superlatives Ltd. As to your specific questions, perhaps our readers can help?*

Dear Editor:

In his article in your February 19 issue, Rustam Kamsky claims the USCF failed

to rate some of Gata's games but that is incorrect. Precisely because we are aware of the importance of ratings to professionals, we take special care to do things right and it is discouraging to read headlines like "RATINGS SNAFU." In the future, we will be delighted to give you the facts if you check with us before publishing.

FIDE requires results to arrive by May 31 (November 30) to be included in the July (January) ratings lists. Both the Continental Open and the Software Toolworks-American Open ended just before the respective deadlines. In each case, organizers promptly submitted results but they arrived here too late. That is the reason they weren't included in the next ratings list. The fault, if there is any at all, is simply that those events were scheduled so close to the deadlines.

The New York Open was different. FIDE expects organizers to send results directly to Lucerne. We prefer to do it ourselves because we have no other way to ensure it is done correctly and promptly. Besides, it's easier for us to keep current on FIDE requirements than to expect each organizer to do so. But Carol Jarecki, TD of the International section, knows FIDE's requirements and she sent results directly. Presumably, they arrived months before the deadline. We knew she had done so and we didn't duplicate her work. Evidently, FIDE dropped the ball because the event wasn't included in the July ratings. As soon as we found out, we resubmitted those results but it was, of course, too late for the July rating list. Except for FIDE's failure to rate the New York Open, Gata's rating was correct.

In fact, the USCF has tried to be very helpful to Gata. He was allowed to play in Palma because USCF Executive Director Al Lawrence directly petitioned the GMA. Gata's brilliant performance certainly justified the USCF's intervention.

Sincerely,  
Jim Meyer  
Associate Director, USCF

# Kasparov Wins Linares Super-Tournament

by IM John Donaldson

**W**orld Champion Garry Kasparov has added another great tournament victory to his record. By scoring 8 from 11, good for maintaining his new 2800 Elo, Kasparov was able to win the annual Linares "Super GM" tournament. However, unlike his results last fall in Tilburg and Belgrade where he ran away with the tournament, here he was closely pursued by two of his countrymen, GMs Boris Gelfand and Valery Salov. In fact it was not until the last round that he finally moved into clear first.

With one round to go, Kasparov was tied for the lead with Gelfand at 7 from 10, with Salov a half-point back. Only by winning a tough last-round game against Spaniard Miguel Illescas, while his rivals were drawing with Ivanchuk and Beliavsky, respectively, was he able to rest easy.

Linares, like the super-tournament in Reggio two months before, points to a clear trend in the international arena. Here as in Italy, the Soviet players dominated—in particular the young Soviet players. While their country's situation becomes more and more unclear, their results continue to get better and better.

At the start of the year the only Westerners making an impression were Timman, Short, and Andersson. Since then, Jaan Ehvest and Vassily Ivanchuk finished 1-2 in Reggio, while Gelfand has shown that his result in Palma was no fluke—that at age 21 he has not only reached 2600, but is one of the very best players in the world.

Salov, who is not exactly over the hill at 25, continues to grow stronger and stronger. He appears to be fully recovered from the severe illness that struck him late in 1988 and which forced him to miss the last Olympiad. Recall that it was only two years ago that he faced Jan Timman as an unknown. Expected to go down easily, he lost 3.5-2.5 in a bitterly-fought match.

For Vassily Ivanchuk, who will be 21 on March 18, this was not a bad result—plus two vs. 2627 could hardly be that! Nonetheless, he must be a little concerned about losing to Kasparov. Their lifetime score is now Kasparov 4—Ivanchuk 0.

Nigel Short was the best of the West with six points. In such company this was quite a reasonable score, but a painful loss from a far superior position against Kasparov must have left some painful memories, especially in view of the one-sided lifetime score between the two.

## Exceptional Boris

Americans only rarely get invited to such high-level tournaments. Boris Gulko, in fact, was a last-minute replacement for the lower-rated West German GM Robert Hubner. Usually last-minute entries don't do well, but Boris proved to be the exception. His 50% result included wins over Kasparov (for which he received a \$2,000 special prize), Ljubojevic, and Portisch.

Of the rest of the players, mention can be made of the one Spanish player, Illescas, and the local participant, Ljubo, who is married to a Linares girl and lives in the city.

Last year Illescas wasn't allowed to play because the organizers didn't want him to lower the category rating. This was a bit strange, especially since the year before as an IM he made a GM norm by scoring 50% (perhaps the only time this has ever been done). Here he showed he belonged by producing many imaginative games. The lowest-rated player at 2530, almost 100 points under the average, he seems underrated. For Ljubo, who is either hot or cold, Linares was a disaster.

One interesting novelty in this tournament was the contract not to draw games within 40 moves. Everybody but Kasparov and Ljubo signed it. An innovation of the organizer Luis Rentaro, this produced a very high percentage of fighting games in early rounds. Short draws only surfaced at the very end when the players were exhausted.

## GAMES FROM ROUND ONE

*King's Indian Classical E99*

GM Boris Gelfand

GM Garry Kasparov

*Linares 1990 Round One*

Annotated by IM John Donaldson

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 O-O 6.Nf3

The Classical System against the King's Indian Defense.

6...e5 7.O-O Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1 Nd7 10.Nd3 f5 11.Bd2 Nf6 12.f3 Kh8

Clearing g8 for a Knight. The main line continues 12...f4 13.c5 g5 with sharp threats on both wings.

13.Rc1

Black might answer 13.c5 with ...dxc5 14.Nxc5 c6.

13...c5

Grabbing space and preventing c4-c5.

14.g4!?

White could proceed on the Queenside with 14.a3 a5 15.Rb1 f4 16.b4 axb4 17.axb4 b6 18.bxc5 bxc5, but he has few targets. The text invites 14...f4? 15.h4! h5 16.g5, permanently closing the Kingside.

14...a6 15.Nf2 h6

Thinking of 16...fxg4 17.fxg4 g5 and ...Ne7-g6-f4.

16.h4 fxg4 17.fxg4 Neg8 18.Kg2 Nh7 19.Rh1 Bf6 20.g5!

White wants the initiative; he should certainly avoid both 20.h5? Qe8, ceding g5 to Black, and 20.Kg3?! Bxh4+ 21.Rxh4 Rxf2 22.Qh1 g5, which also looks good for Black.

20...hxg5 21.h5 Qe8 22.b4!? cxb4

After 22...b6 23.bxc5 bxc5 24.Rb1, White controls the b-file.

23.Na4 Bd8 24.Bxb4 Bd7 25.hxg6 Qxg6 26.c5 g4!

Before his center crumbles, Black counterattacks.

27.c6 g3

Leading to incredible complications.

28.Nd3 bxc6 29.dxc6 Rc8!

Hoping for 30.cxd7? Rxc1 31.Nxc1

Rf2 + 32.Kg1 Qxe4.

30.Bf3

Threatening 31.Nxe5 dxe5 32.Bxf8. Not 30.Nxe5? because of 30...Rf2 + 31.Kg1 dxe5 32.Qxd7 Qxe4 33.Bf1?! Rg2 + 34.Bxg2 Qe3 + 35.Kf1 Qf2 + mate.

30...Rxf3 31.Qxf3 Bg4 32.Qxg3 Qxe4 + 33.Kg1 Ngf6

The tempting 33...Bf3? loses to 34.Nf2! Qxb4 35.Qxf3 Qxa4 36.Qf7 Nf6 37.Rc4! Qb5 38.Rg4 Qb1 + 39.Kg2 Qxh1 + 40.Kxh1 Nxe4.

34.Bxd6!

More sacrifices. Other moves allow 34...Nh5 or 34...Bc7 and 35...Rg8.

34...Qd4 + 35.Nf2 Qxd6 36.Nxg4 Qd4 + 37.Nf2 Qxa4 38.Qxe5

Threatening 39.c7 or 39.Rxh7 + Kxh7 40.Qf5 +.

38...Rc7

Not 38...Rxc6? because of the surprising 39.Rxh7 + Kxh7 40.Qh2 +! Kg7 41.Qg2 + Kf7 42.Qxc6.

39.Rh2 Rg7 + 40.Rg2 Bc7 41.Qf5 Qxa2

Insuring the draw, because neither player has a promotable pawn.

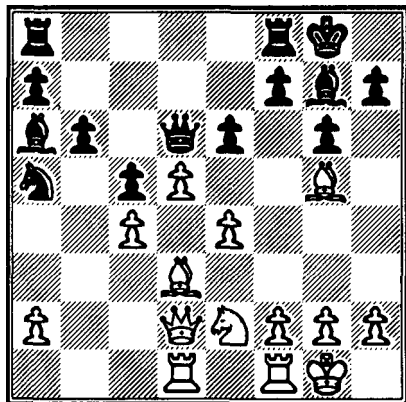
42.Qe8 + Qg8 43.Qxg8 + Kxg8 44.Rxg7 + Kxg7 45.Nd3 Draw

f ld E g D

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Boris Gulko

Linares 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 O-O 8.Ne2 Nc6 9.O-O b6 10.Bg5 Bb7 11.Qd2 Qd6 12.Rad1 Na5 13.Bd3 c5 14.d5 e6 15.c4 Ba6



If you are experiencing a feeling of *deja vu* looking at this position, it's easy to explain why. Two months ago in Hastings, this most famous position in chess was played between Artur Yusupov and Boris Gulko. In that encounter, annotated in full by GM

Seirawan in Vol. 3, Issue 3, Yusupov tried 16.Qc2 and lost in brilliant fashion. Now Beliavsky shows the richness of chess not only by making a new move, but a whole new judgment of the position.

16.Qc1!

Whereas Yusupov's 16.Qc2 intended play on the Queenside, Beliavsky's move is the prelude to a Kingside attack.

16...exd5 17.exd5 Rae8 18.Ng3 Qd7 19.Rfe1 f5

A regrettable but necessary weakening of the Kingside to keep the White Knight out of e4. 19...Rxe1 + 20.Rxe1 Re8 allows White 21.Ne4 as 21...f5 22.Nf6 + Bxf6 23.Rxe8 + Qxe8 24.Bxf6 leaving the first player clearly on top due to Black's exposed King.

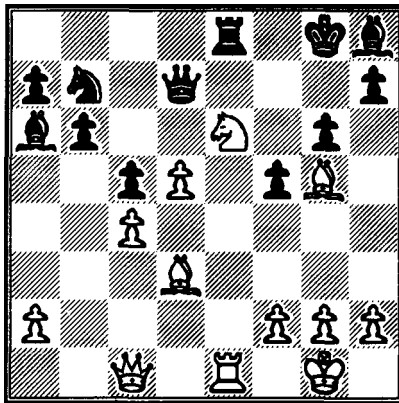
20.Ne2

This is a clever regrouping designed to take advantage of the newly weakened e6-square.

20...Nb7 21.Nf4!

With the point that 21...h6 can be countered by 22.Nxg6! hxe5 23.Qxg5 Rf7 24.Bxf5! Rxf5 25.Rxe8 + Qxe8 26.Ne7 + Kh7 27.Nxf5. White's Rook and three pawns give him the edge over Black's two minor pieces.

21...Rxe1 + 22.Rxe1 Re8 23.Ne6 Bh8



24.Nc7!

A nice surprise that clearly demonstrates White superiority.

24...Rxe1 + 25.Qxe1 Qxc7

There's no choice as the Bishop on a6 is trapped.

26.Qe8 + Kg7 27.Bd2 Qd8 28.Bc3 + Kh6 29.Qe3 + Qg5 30.f4! Qg4 31.Bxh8

Beliavsky regains his piece and still maintains the pressure.

31...Qd1 + 32.Bf1 Nd6 33.Qh3 + Qh5 34.Qc3 Ne8 35.d6 Qd1

O 35...B 8 B li v ky had a retty Queen trap with 36.Qe5 Bd7 37.Qe7 Bc6 38.Be2.

36.Qh3 + 1-0

Grunfeld Exchange D86

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Boris Gulko

Linares 1990 Round 1

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 O-O 8.Ne2 Nc6 9.O-O b6 10.Bg5 Bb7 11.Qd2 Qd6 12.Rad1 Na5 13.Bd3 c5 14.d5 e6 15.c4 Ba6 16.Qc1 exd5 17.exd5 Rae8 18.Ng3 Qd7 19.Rfe1 f5 20.Ne2 Nb7 21.Nf4 Rxe1 + 22.Rxe1 Re8 23.Ne6 Bh8 24.Nc7 Rxe1 + 25.Qxe1 Qxc7 26.Qe8 + Kg7 27.Bd2 Qd8 28.Bc3 + Kh6 29.Qe3 + Qg5 30.f4 Qg4 31.Bxh8 Qd1 + 32.Bf1 Nd6 33.Qh3 + Qh5 34.Qc3 Ne8 35.d6 Qd1 36.Qh3 + 1-0

Sicilian Sozin B88

GM Miguel Illescas  
GM Valery Salov

Linares 1990 Round 1

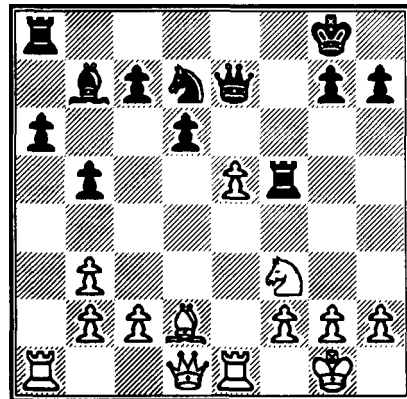
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Be3 a6 8.Bb3 Qc7 9.O-O Be7 10.f4 O-O 11.f5 Nxd4 12.Bxd4 b5 13.fxe6 Bxe6 14.Nd5 Bxd5 15.exd5 Nd7 16.Qg4 Ne5 17.Qg3 Rae8 18.a4 b4 19.a5 Bd8 20.h3 Qb7 21.Kh1 g6 22.Qf2 f5 23.Bb6 f4 24.Bxd8 Rxd8 25.Qb6 Qe7 26.xb4 f3 27.xf3 Rf5 28.Rae1 Rdf8 29.Qe4 Qg5 30.f4 Rxf4 31.Rxf4 Rxf4 32.Qg2 Qf5 0-1

Ruy Lopez C77

GM Boris Spassky  
GM Artur Yusupov

Linares 1990 Round 1

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.Nc3 b5 6.Bb3 Be7 7.d3 d6 8.Nd5 Na5 9.Nxe7 Qxe7 10.O-O 0-0 11.Bd2 Nxb3 12.axb3 Nd7 13.Re1 Bb7 14.d4 f5 15.exf5 Rxf5 16.dxe5



16...Rxf3 17.gxf3 Nxe5 18.Bf4 Nxf3 + 19.Qxf3 Qxe1 + 20.Rxe1 Bxf3 21.Re7 Rc8

22.b4 h6 23.h4 Rf8 24.Be3 Rf7 25.Rxf7 Kxf7 26.Bd4 g6 27.Be3 Ke6 28.Bxh6 Kd5 29.Kf1 Kc4 30.c3 Kb3 31.Ke1 Kxb2 32.Kd2 Kb3 33.Kd3 Bd5 34.Kd4 Bc4 35.Bd2 c5 + 36.Ke3 Kc2 37.f4 Kd1 0-1

## GAMES FROM ROUND TWO

### Kasparov — Short

It's strange but true that it's probably easier to defeat Kasparov than it is to outplay him. In over 80 games played against the world's best in 1988-89 in the USSR Championship, Reykjavik, Belford, Skelleftea, and Rotterdam, Kasparov lost only three games. In one, against Anatoly Karpov, he was outplayed; but in the two others (against Artur Yusupov and Andrei Sokolov), he had fantastic positions before blundering horribly.

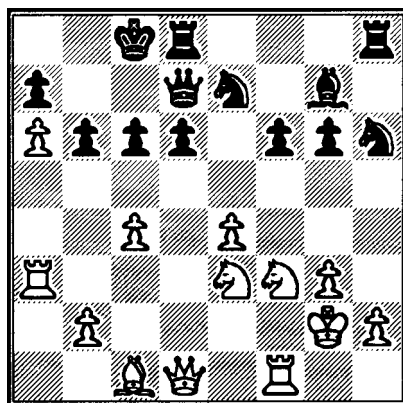
The game below is the exception to the rule. After a lackluster opening, Garry finds himself without any clear play while Short has chances to drum up an attack on the h-file. To compound his difficulties, Kasparov uses all but 7 minutes of his time for his first twenty moves. With the kamikaze sacrifice 20.c5!?, he tries to m... t... p... y... when Short, initially well ahead on the clock, gets into deeper and deeper time pressure himself. Missing several opportunities to exchange Rooks with ...Rd8, Short allows 28.Nxb6! which lets Garry back in the game. The piece sacrifice results in a big pawn for White which wins the game when Short, in severe *zeitnot*, plays for a win out of momentum and rejects 39...Bf8 40.Ra7 with a draw. A tough loss for Short, who seems to be Garry's customer.

#### English A26

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Nigel Short

*Linares 1990 Round 2*

1.c4 Nc6 2.Nc3 e5 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 d6 6.e4 Be6 7.Nge2 Qd7 8.Nd5 Nce7 9.d4 c6 10.Ne3 Bh3 11.0-0 Bxg2 12.Kxg2 exd4 13.Nxd4 h5! 14.a4 Nh6 15.Ra3 0-0-0 16.a5 h4 17.a6 b6 18.Nf3 hxg3 19.fxg3 f6



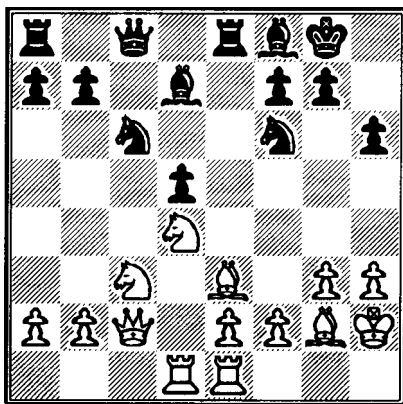
20.c5!? dxc5 21.Qb3 Kb8 22.Rd1 Qc8 23.Nc4 Rxd1 24.Qxd1 Nf7 25.Rd3 g5 26.Qb3 Qe6 27.Be3 Nc8 28.Nxb6! Qxb3 29.Nd7 + Kc7 30.Rxb3 Kxd7 31.Rb7 + Ke6 32.Bxc5 Bf8 33.Nd4 + Ke5 34.Nxc6 + Kxe4 35.Bxa7 Nfd6 36.Rc7 Nxa7 37.Rxa7 Nc4 38.Ra8 Bg7 39.Ra7 Ne3 + ? 40.Kg1 Rg8 41.Re7 + Kd3 42.a7 Rc8 43.Kf2 Nd1 + 44.Kf3 g4 + 45.Kxg4 f5 + 46.Kf3 Bxb2 47.Rd7 + Kc2 48.Rd8 1-0

#### QGD Tarrasch D34

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Miguel Illescas

*Linares 1990 Round 2*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.g3 Nf6 7.Bg2 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Bg5 cxd4 10.Nxd4 h6 11.Be3 Re8 12.Qc2 Bg4 13.h3 Bd7 14.Rad1 Qc8 15.Kh2 Bf8 16.Rfe1



16...Re5 17.Rh1 Rh5 18.Kg1 Bxh3 19.Bf3 Re5 20.Nxc6 bxc6 21.Bd4 Bf5 22.e4 Rxe4 23.Nxe4 Nxe4 24.Qe2 c5 25.Be3 Qe6 26.Kg2 d4 27.Bc1 Re8 28.Qb5 a6 29.Qb7 Qxa2 30.Rde1 Nd6 31.Qb6 Rc8 32.Bf4 Nc4 33.Qb7 Qxb2 34.Qd5 Qc2 35.Re2 Nb6 36.Qb7 Qb3 37.Rhe1 Qb5 38.Bc1 Nc4 39.Qd5 Bd7 40.Re7 Bxe7 41.Rxe7 Be8 42.Be4 Kf8 0-1

#### Torre Attack D03

GM Valery Salov  
GM Boris Gelfand

*Linares 1990 Round 2*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bg5 Bg7 4.Nbd2 0-0 5.c3 d5 6.e3 Nbd7 7.Be2 Re8 8.0-0 e5 9.b4 c6 10.a4 a5 11.Qb3 h6 12.Bh4 e4 13.Ne1 g5 14.Bg3 h5 15.h4 Ng4 16.hxg5 Qxg5 17.Bf4 Qg6 18.f3 exf3 19.Rxf3 Ndf6 20.Nf1 axb4 21.Qxb4 Ne4 22.Bd3 h4 23.a5 Qh5 24.Qb2 Ng5 25.Bxg5 Qxg5 26.Qd2 Bh6 Kg... 5...e...3...6 bxa6 31.Rxa6 Rxa6 32.Bxa6 Nf6 33.Bd3 Bg4 34.Rf2 Ne4 35.Bxe4 Rxe4 36.Nh2 Be6 37.Nf3 Qg3 38.Re2 Bg4 39.Qe1 Bh5 40.Qf2 f5 41.Re1 f4 42.exf4 Bxf4 43.Qxg3 + hxg3 44.Kf1 Kf6 45.Ra1 Re8 46.Nb4 Bxf3 47.gxf3 Rh8 48.Ra2 Kg5 49.Rg2 Rb8 50.Rb2 Bc1 51.Rc2 Rxb4 52.Rxc1 Kf4 53.Ra1 Rxd4 54.Ra8 Kxf3 55.Rf8 + Rf4 56.Rb8 Re4 57.Rf8 + Ke3 0-1

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND TWO

1.5 points: Gelfand, Kasparov, Yusupov, Ivanchuk; 1 point: Beliavsky, Illescas, Portisch, Salov; 0.5 point: Short, Spassky, Ljubojevic, Gulko.

## GAMES FROM ROUND THREE

#### French Tarrasch C07

GM Miguel Illescas  
GM Boris Gulko

*Linares 1990 Round 3*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.Ngf3 Nc6 5.Bb5 a6 6.exd5 axb5 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.dxc5 Bxc5 9.0-0 Nf6 10.Qe2 0-0 11.Nb3 Bd6!? 12.Bg5 Qc7 13.Rfd1 Nd5 14.c4 bxc4 15.Qxc4 Ba6 16.Qc2 c5 17.Bh4 Nb4 18.Qd2 Nd3 19.Bg3 Bxg3? 20.hxg3 Rfd8 21.Qc3 Qb6 22.Ne5 Nxe5 23.Qxe5 c4 24.Qa5 Qxa5 25.Nxa5 Rdb8 26.b3 cxb3 27.axb3 g6 28.Nc6 Rxb3! 29.Rd6 K 7 30.Nd4 Rb4 31.Nxe6 + fxe6 32.Rdxa6 Rxa6 33.Rxa6 Kf6 34.f3 h5 35.Ra2 Rb3 36.Kf2 Kf5 37.Ra5 + Kf6 38.Ra2 Rc3 39.Rb2 Ra3 40.Rc2 Rb3 Draw

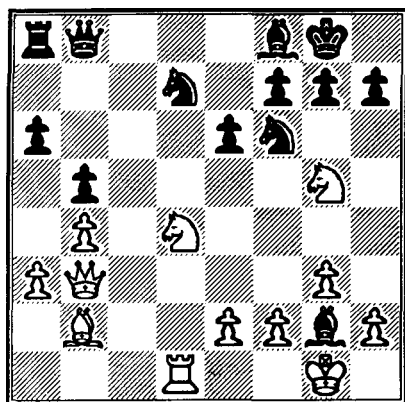
#### Queen's Indian E15

GM Artur Yusupov  
GM Ljubomir Ljubojevic

*Linares 1990 Round 3*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.Nbd2 Bb7 6.Bg2 c5 7.0-0 cxd4 8.Nb3 Be7

9.Nbxd4 0-0 10.b3 d6 11.Bb2 a6 12.Rc1  
Nbd7 13.b4 Qb8 14.a3 Rc8 15.Qb3 Bf8  
16.Rfd1 d5 17.Ng5 dxc4 18.Rxc4 Rxc4  
19.Qxc4 b5 20.Qb3 Bxg2



21.Ndxe6!! Qb7 22.Nf4 Nc5 23.bxc5  
Bc6 24.Bxf6 gxf6 25.Nf3 Bxc5 26.Nh5 Bxf3  
27.exf3 Qc6 28.Kg2 Bxf2 29.Qb2 Bc5  
30.Nxf6+ Kf8 31.Nxh7+ Kg8 32.Nf6+  
Kf8 33.Rc1 Rd8 34.Ne4 1-0

*King's Indian E97*

GM Lajos Portisch  
GM Garry Kasparov

*Linares 1990 Round 3*

1.Nf3 g6 2.e4 Bg7 3.d4 d6 4.c4 Nf6  
5.Nc3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Be3 Ng4  
9.Bg5 f6 10.Bc1 f5 11.Bg5 Bf6 12.Bxf6  
Nxf6 13.dxe5 dxe5 14.Qxd8 Rxd8 15.Nd5  
Nxe4 16.Nxc7 Rb8 17.Rfd1 Bd7 18.Bd3  
Rbc8 19.Nd5 Nc5 20.Bf1 Be6 21.b4 Bxd5  
22.cxd5 Nxb4 23.Nxe5 Ne4 24.Bc4 Nc3  
25.Rd2 Nbx5 26.g3 Kg7 27.Kg2?? Ne3 +  
0-1

*QGD D37*

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Alexander Beliavsky

*Linares 1990 Round 3*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Nc3 Be7  
5.Bf4 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.dxc5 Bxc5 8.Qc2 Nc6  
9.a3 Qa5 10.0-0 Bd7 11.g4 Rfc8 12.Kb1  
Bf8 13.g5 Nh5 14.Bg3 Ne7 15.Ne5 Be8  
16.Be2 f6 17.gxf6 gxf6 18.Nf3 Bg6 19.e4  
dxe4 20.Nh4 Nxc3 21.hxg3 f5 22.g4 Bg7 23  
.gxf5 exf5 24.Nxc6 hxg6 25.Nb5 Qb6  
26.Qb3 Kf8 27.Rh7 Rd8 28.Rdh1 Qf6  
29.c5 Rd230.Rxg7 Kxg7 31.Nc7 Qe5  
32.Nxa8 Rxe2 33.Nc7 Qxc7 34.Qc3+ Kf7  
35.Qc4+ Kf6 36.Qxe2 Qxc5 37.Rc1 Qd5  
38.Rd1 Qc5 39.Rd7 Qc6 40.Qd1 Ke6  
41.Rd8 Nd5 42.Qb3 a5 43.Qg3 Ne7  
44.Qb8 Qb6 45.Rd2 Qc6 46.Qd8 b6 47.a4  
g5 48.Qd4 g4 49.Rd1 Qc5 50.Qd7+ Ke5

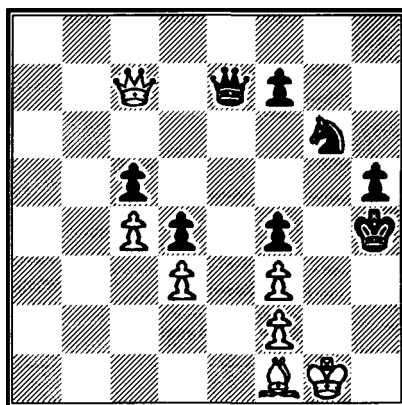
51.Qe8 Kf4 52.Qb8+ Kg5 53.Qd8 Kf4  
54.Rc1 Qb4 55.Rc3 Ng6 56.Qf6 Ne7  
57.Qe6 Kg5 58.Rc7 1-0.

*Giulio Piano C50*

GM Nigel Short  
GM Valery Salov

*Linares 1990 Round 3*

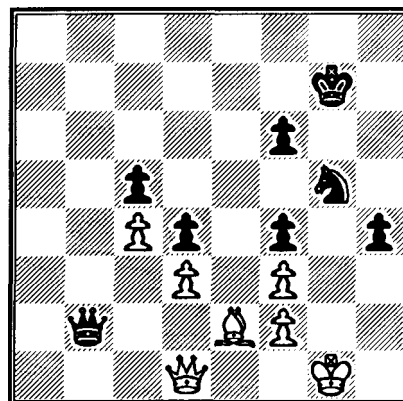
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6  
5.b4 Bb6 6.d3 d6 7.0-0 0-0 8.Nbd2 Ne7  
9.Bb3 c6 10.a4 Ng6 11.a5 Bc7 12.Re1 d5  
13.Nf1 h6 14.Ng3 Be6 15.Be3 Qd7 16.c4  
d4 17.Bd2 b6 18.h3 Kh7 19.axb6 axb6  
20.Qe2 Rfe8 21.Qf1 Nf4 22.Bxf4 exf4  
23.Ne2 c5 24.e5 Nh5 25.Rxa8 Rxa8 26.Ra1  
30... b3 Qa3 31.Qe2 f5 32.Nfd2 Bg6  
33.bxc5 bxc5 34.Ne4 Ne6 35.Nf6+ Kg7  
36.Ne8+ Kf8 37.Nxc7 Nxc7 38.Bc2 Ne6  
39.Kh2 Qb2 40.Qd1 Qc3 41.Nc1 Qb2  
42.Nb3 Kg7 43.Nd2 Qc3 44.Nb1 Qa1  
45.Kg1 Bf5 46.Kf1 Nf8 47.Ke1 Ng6 48.Qe2  
Qb2 49.Kd1 Qb8 50.Nd2 Nxe5 51.Nf3 Ng6  
52.Qd2 Qa8 53.Ke2 g4 54.hxg4 Bxg4  
55.Bd1 Bxf3+ 56.gxf3 h5 57.Kf1 Qc8  
58.Kg2 Qf5 59.Kh2 Ne5 60.Be2 Ng6  
61.Qd1 Kf6 62.Bf1 Ne5 63.Be2 Kg5  
64.Qb3 Kh4 65.Qb7 Qh3+ 66.Kg1 Qe6  
67.Qc7 Ng6 68.Bf1 Qe7



Sealed move.

69.Qb8 Ne5 70.Be2 Kg5 71.Qc8 Qd6  
72.Kh2 Qe7 73.Kg1 Kh4 74.Qb8 f6 75.Kg2  
Qd7 76.Qa8 Qe6 77.Qe4 Kg5 78.Kh2 Qd7  
79.Qa8 Kh4 80.Qe4 Kg5 81.Qa8 Ng6  
82.Bf1 Qe6 83.Qa5 Qe7 84.Qd2 Ne5  
85.Be2 Qa7 86.Qd1 Qa8 87.Qg1+ Kh6  
88.Qd1 Qb7 89.Kg2 Kg5 90.Qg1 Qb2  
91.Qd1 Qa2 92.Bf1 Qa8 93.Be2 Qg8  
94.Kh2 Kh4 95.Bf1 Qe6 96.Kg1 Ng6  
97.Kh2 Kg5 98.Be2 Nh4 99.Qg1+ Kh6  
100.Qd1 Qg8 101.Qf1 Qa8 102.Qd1 Qa2  
103.Kh1 Ng6 104.Kg2 Ne5 105.Kh1 Nf7  
106.Kg1 Ng5 107.Kh2 h4 108.Kh1 Kh5

109.Kh2 Nf7 110.Kh1 Ne5 111.Kh2 Kg5  
112.Qg1+ Kf5 113.Qd1 Nf7 114.Kh1 Ng5  
115.Kh2 Ke6 116.Kg1 Kf7 117.Kf1 Kg6  
118.Qc1 Kf5 119.Qd1 Qb2 120.Kg1 Kg6  
1-1.Kh1 Kh5 122.Kh2 Kh6 123.Kg1 Kg7



Sealed move.

124.Kh2 Kh7 125.Kh1 Kh8 126.Kh2  
Kg8 127.Kg1 Kf7 128.Kg2 Kf8 129.Kh1  
Ke7 130.Kh2 Kd6 131.Kh1 Kc7 132.Kh2  
Kb6 133.Kh1 Qa2 134.Kg1 h3 135.Kh1  
Ka5 136.Qe1+ Ka4 137.Kh2 Ka3  
138.Qc1+ Qb2 139.Qd1 Qc3 140.Qb1  
Qd2 141.Qa1+ Qa2 142.Qe1 Kb3  
143.Bd1+ Kb2 144.Kh1 Qa3 145.Qe2+  
Ka1 146.Kh2 Qc1 147.Kh1 Kb1 148.Kh2  
Qb2 149.Qe1 Qc3 150.Qf1 Qd2 151.Ba4+  
Ka2 152.Bc6 Kb2 153.Bd5 Kc2 154.Bc6  
Qxd3 155.Ba4+ Kc3 156.a1+ b4  
157.Qe1+ Kxa4 158.Qd1+ Qb3  
159.Qa1+ Kb4 160.Qe1+ Qc3  
161.Qxc3+ dxc3 162.Kh1 c2 0-1

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND 3

2.5 points: Kasparov, Gelfand,  
Yusupov;

2 points: Ivanchuk;

1.5 points: Illescas;

1 point: Beliavsky, Portisch, Spassky,  
Salov, Gulko

0.5 point: Short, Ljubojevic.

## GAME FROM ROUND 4

*Nimzo-Indian E35*

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Boris Spassky

*Linares 1990 Round 4*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 d5  
5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 c5?! 8.dxc5  
Nc6 9.e3 g5 10.Bg3 Ne4 11.Nf3 Qf6  
12.Bb5! Nxc3 13.Bxc6+ bxc6 14.a3 g4  
15.Be5 Ne4+ 16.axb4 Qf5 17.Bxh8 gxf3  
18.Rg1! Qg4 19.Qd1 Ng5 20.Qd4 Ne4  
21.Qe5+ Be6 22.Qf4 Qg6 23.Qxf3 f6

24.Qf4 Kf7 25.f3 Ng5 26.Kd2 Qf5 27.h4  
Qxf4 28.exf4 Nh7 29.g4 1-0

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND FOUR

3.5 points: Kasparov, Gelfand;  
3 points: Yusupov;  
2.5 points: Ivanchuk;  
2 points: Salov (+ adj.), Gulko;  
1.5 points: Short (+ adj.), Illescas;  
1 point: Beliavsky, Short, Spassky;  
0.5 point: Ljubojevic

## GAMES FROM ROUND 5

### *King's Indian Fianchetto E69*

GM Artur Yusupov  
GM Garry Kasparov

*Linares 1990 Round 5*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0  
5.d4 d6 6.0-0 Nbd7 7.Nc3 e5 8.h3 c6 9.e4  
Qb6 10.c5 dxc5 11.dxe5 Ne8 12.Na4 Qa6  
13.Bf4 Nc7 14.Qc2 Ne6 15.Rfd1 Re8  
16.Rd6 Qa5 17.Rad1 Nb6 18.Nxb6 axb6  
19.a3 Qa4 20.Qe2 b5 21.Qe3 b4 22.axb4  
Qxb4 23.R6d2 Ra2 24.Rb1 c4 25.Rc2 b5  
26.Bh6 Qc5 27.Qc1 Nd4 28.Bxg7 Kxg7  
29.Nxd4 Qxd4 30.b3 Rxc2 31.Qxc2 c3  
32.Rd1 Qc5 33.b4 Qxb4 34.Rd3 c5  
35.Rxc3 c4 36.f4 Qc5 + 37.Kh2 Qd4  
38.Rf3 b4! 39.Qa4 c3 40.Rxc3 Bd7  
41.Rc4! Bxa4 42.Rxd4 Rb8 43.Bf1 Bc2  
44.Bc4 b3 45.Bxb3 Rxb3 46.g4 Re3 47.f5  
gxf5 48.exf5 Rxe5 49.Rd2 Ba4 50.Kg3  
Re3 + 51.Kh4 Bb5 52.Rd5 Bd3 53.Rc5  
h6 54.Rc3 Rf3 55.Rb3 Be2 56.Rb2 Bf1  
57.Rh2 Kf6 58.Rh1 Ke5 59.Rh2 f6 60.Rh1  
Ke4 61.Rh2 Kf4 62.Rh1 Bg2 63.Rh2 Rg3  
0-1

### *QGA D21*

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Boris Gulko

*Linares 1990 Round 5*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Nf3 a6 4.e3 Nf6  
5.Bxc4 e6 6.Qe2 b5 7.Bd3 c5 8.dxc5 Bxc5  
9.a3 Nbd7 10.b4 Be7 11.e4 Bb7 12.Nbd2  
Qc7 13.Bb2 Rc8 14.0-0 0-0 15.Nb3 e5  
16.Rad1 Rfe8 17.Na5 Ba8 18.Bb1 Bf8  
19.Rfe1 h6 20.Nh4 g6 21.Ba2 Bxe4 22.f3  
Qb6 + 23.Kh1 Bf5 24.Nxf5 gxf5 25.Qd3 e4  
26.fxe4 Rxe4 27.Qb3 Rcc4 28.Nxc4 bxc4  
29.Qg3 + Rg4 30.Qe3 Bc5 31.Qxh6 Rg6  
32.Qh3 1-0

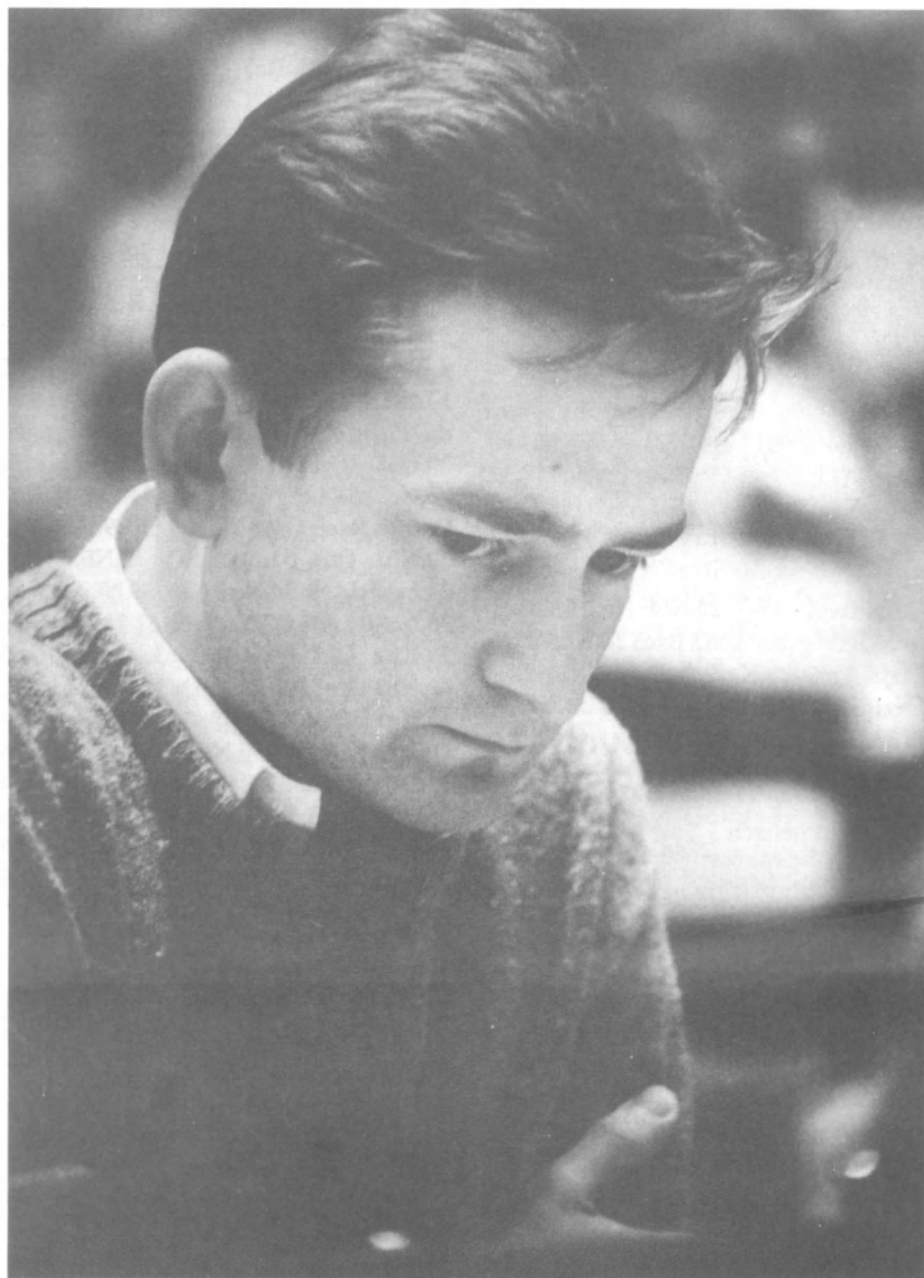


Photo by V. Levitin

**Soviet GM Valery Salov gave the Linares organizers their money's worth.**

### *QGA D26*

GM Lajos Portisch  
GM Alexander Beliavsky

*Linares 1990 Round 5*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.Nc3 Be7  
5.Bg5 0-0 6.e3 h6 7.Bh4 b6 8.Rc1 Bb7  
9.Bxf6 Bxf6 10.cxd5 exd5 11.Bd3 c5  
12.Bb1 Qe7 13.0-0 Rd8 14.Re1 Nd7 15.e4  
dxe4 16.Nxe4 cxd4 17.Nc5 Bxf3 18.Qd3  
Be4 19.Nxe4 g6 20.Rc6 Kf8 21.Qd2 Bg7  
22.Rc7 Qe5 23.Qb4 + Kg8 24.Nd6 a5  
25.Rxe5 axb4 26.Re7 Nc5 27.Rxf7 Ne6  
28.Rc6 b3 29.a3 Rxd6 30.Rxg7 + Kxg7  
31.Rxd6 Rc8 32.Bd3 Rc1 + 33.Bf1 Kf6  
34.f4 Ke7 35.Rd5 Nxf4 36.Re5 + Kf6

37.Re4 Kf5 38.Re8 d3 39.Rd8 Ke4 40.g3  
Ne6 41.Re8 d2 42.Rxe6 + Kd5 0-1

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND FIVE

4.5 points: Gelfand, Kasparov;  
3.5 points: Ivanchuk;  
3 points: Yusupov;  
2.5 points: Salov (+ adj.),  
Short (+ adj.);  
2 points: Gulko, Beliavsky;  
1.5 points: Illescas, Spassky;  
1 point: Portisch;  
0.5 point: Ljubojevic.



# 4.f3 – The Anti-Nimzo System of the 1990s?

by IM John Donaldson

The most popular variation at Linares wasn't some trendy line of the Najdorf or Queen's Indian, but instead a rather primitive-looking attempt to smash the Nimzo-Indian. The move 4.f3 has been around for a long time. Romanian GM Florin Gheorghiu used it throughout the 1960s, even defeating Bobby Fischer with it at the Havana Olympiad of 1966. The late American IM William Martz was fond of the move, and Los Angeles IM Jeremy Silman has played it and written articles about the variation. But until the past year, 4.f3 was really a well-hidden secret.

The idea of 4.f3 is clear. In the most primitive fashion, White wants to force through e4. To counter this, Black has two main alternatives—4...c5 and 4...d5. The former leads to play associated only with 4.f3; but after 4...d5 5.a3 Bxc3+, the game transposes into the Samisch variation of the Nimzo-Indian. The important distinction there is that Black is already committed to defending the Samisch with the move ...d5 in. Many modern-day GMs, when confronted with the Samisch, prefer the more flexible 5...O-O or 5...b6.

After 4...d5 5.a3, Black also has the retreats ...Bd6 and ...Be7. These moves may seem like a waste of time, but they are intended to exploit the weaknesses in White's position created by the advance f2-f3.

Whether this line is just a flash in the pan or a serious long-term weapon remains to be seen, but initial impressions are favorable. In Linares, White scored only 50% (two wins, two losses, two draws) but looked good out of every opening. Beliavsky and Gelfand were the main practitioners, but even the World Champion got on the 4.f3 bandwagon.

## Nimzo-Indian E25

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Nigel Short

*Linares 1990 Round 4*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 d5 5.a3

Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 b6 7.cxd5 exd5 8.e3 0-0 9.Bd3 c5 10.Ne2 Ba6 11.0-0 Re8 12.Ng3 Qc8 13.Bxa6 Nxa6 14.Qd3 Qb7 15.Ra2 Re6 16.Re2 Rae8 17.Rfe1 h5 18.Qf5 g6 19.Qf4 Qd7 20.Bb2 cxd4 21.cxd4 Rc6 22.e4 Nc7 23.Nf1 a5 24.h3 Kg7 25.g4 hxc4 26.hxc4 Ne6 27.Qe3 Rh8 28.Ng3 Kf8 29.e5 Ng8 30.f4 Ng7 31.Qf3 Nh6 32.Rh2 Kg8 33.f5 gxf5 34.g5 Ng4 35.Rxh8+ Kxh8 36.Ne2 Rc2 37.Qb3 Qc6 38.Bc3 Ne3 39.Kf2 f4 40.Rh1+ Kg8 41.Rh6 Qc8 0-1

## Nimzo-Indian E20

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Ljubomir Ljubojevic

*Linares 1990 Round 5*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 d5 5.a3 Be7 6.e4 dxc4 c5 8.dxc5 Qxd1+ 9.Kxd1 Bxc5 10.Nb5 Bb6 11.e5 Nd5 12.Nd6+ ke7 13.f4 Nc6 14.Nf3 Ne3+ 15.Bxe3 Bxe3 16.g3 Rd8 17.b4 f6 18.Ke2 Bd4! 19.b5 fxe5 20.Nxc8+ Rac8 21.bxc6 Bxa1 22.Rxa1 exf4 23.Rb1 Rxc6 24.Rxb7+ Kf6 25.Rb4 fxg3 26.hxc3 h5 27.Ke3 e5 Draw

## Nimzo-Indian E20

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Nigel Short

*Linares 1990 Round 6*

1d4 e6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 c5 5.d5 b5 6.e4 bxc4 7.Bxc4 exd5 8.Bxd5 Nxd5 9.Qxd5 Nc6 10.Nge2 0-0 11.0-0 Rb8 12.Bf4 Rb6 13.Bd6 Ne7 14.Qe5 Ng6 15.Qg3 Ba6 16.Bxf8 Nxf8 17.Rfd1 Ba5 18.Rab1 Rh6

19.Qf2 Bc7 20.g3 Ne6 21.Nd5 Be5! 22.f4 Bd6 23.Ne3! Bf8 24.Ng4! Rh5 25.Qf3 Bb7! 26.Nc3 f5 27.Ne5! Qe8 28.Rxd7 fxe4 29.Qg4 Ba8 30.Rxa7 Rh6 31.Qd1? c4 32.Nd7 Nxf4!? 33.gxf4? Bc6 34.Nd5?? Qg6+ 35.Kh1 e3! 0-1

## Nimzo-Indian Samisch E27

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Ljubomir Ljubojevic

*Linares 1990 Round 8*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 d5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 0-0 7.cxd5 exd5 8.e3 b6 9.Bd3 Ba6 10.Ne2 Qc8 11.e4 Bxd3 12.Qxd3 Qa6 13.Qe3 dxe4 14.fxe4 Nbd7 15.0-0 Rae8 16.e5 Nd5 17.Qf3 Qc4 18.Ng3 f6 19.Bh6 gxh6 20.Qg4+ Kh8 21.Qxd7 Rd8 22.Qe6 Rde8 23.Qd7 Rd8 24.Qe6 Rde8 25.Qd7 Draw

## Nimzo-Indian E20

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Boris Spassky

*Linares 1990 Round 8*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 d5 5.a3 Be7 6.e4 c5 7.cxd5 exd5 8.dxc5 Bxc5 9.e5 Nfd7 10.Qxd5 0-0 11.f4 Bxg1 12.Rxg1 Qb6 13.Rh1 Nc5 14.b4 Ne6 15.Na4 Qc7 16.Be3 Nc6 17.Qd6 Qxd6 18.exd6 Re8 19.Kf2 Bd7 20.Nc5 Nxc5 21.bxc5 Nb8 22.Rb1 b6 23.Bb5 bxc5 24.Bxc5 Bxb5 25.Rxb5 Nd7 26.Bb4 g6 27.Rc1 Re6 28.Rc7 a5 29.Rxa5 Rxa5 30.Bxa5 Rxd6 31.Bb4 Rd5 32.a4 1-0

## GAMES FROM ROUND SIX

### Nimzo-Indian E20

A exan er e avs y

GM Boris Spassky

Linares 1990 Round 6

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 d5 5.a3 Be7 6.e4 c5?! 7.cxd5 exd5 8.e5 Nfd7 9.Nxd5 cxd4 10.Nxe7 Qxe7 11.f4 f6 12.Nf3 fxe5 13. Bc4 Nc6 14.0-0 e4 15.Bd5 Nf6 16.Bxc6+ bxc6 17.Nxd4 0-0 18.Be3 Ba6 19.Re1 c5? 20.Qb3+ Kh8 21.Nc6 Qe8 22.Ne5 Rb8 23.Qc2 Nd5 24.Qxe4 Nxe3 25.Rxe3 Rxb2 26.Rh3 h6 27.Ng6+ Kg8 28.Ne7+ Kh8 29.Re1 Rf6 30.Rg3 Qd8 31.Ng6+ Kg8 32.h4 Rd2 33.Q 8 Kh7 34.Nf8+ Kg8 35.Nd7+ Qxe8 36.Rxe8+ Kf7 37.Nxf6 gxf6 38.Ra8 Ke6 39.Rxa7 Bd3 40.Rg8 c4 41.Rc7 Ra2 42.Rc5 Rxa3 43.Rg8 h5 44.Rxh5 c3 45.Rhc5 c2 46.h5 Be4 47.h6 Kf7 48.R8c7+ Kg6 49.h7 Ra8 50.g4 f5 51.gxf5+ Bxf5 52.h8N+! Kf6 53.R5c6+ 1-0

### Catalan E05

GM Boris Gulko

GM Vassily Ivanchuk

Linares 1990 Round 6

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 Be7 5.Nf3 0-0 6.0-0 dxc4 7.Qc2 a6 8.a4 c5 9.dxc5 Nc6 10.Na3 Bxc5 11.Nxc4 Qe7 12.Nfe5 Nxe5 13.Nxe5 Nd5 14.Nd3 Bd6 15.Bd2 Nf6 16.Rac1 Rb8 17.Qb3 e5 18.Nb4 Bg4 19.Rfe1 Be6 20.Nd5 Bxd5 21.Bxd5 Nxd5 22.Qxd5 Bb4 23.Bxb4 Qxb4 24.Qxe5 Qxa4 Draw

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND SIX

5 points: Kasparov;  
4.5 points: Gelfand;  
4 points: Ivanchuk;  
3.5 points: Short (+ adj.);  
3 points: Yusupov (+ adj.), Beliavsky;  
2.5 points: Salov (+ 2 adj.), Gulko;  
1.5 points: Illescas (+ adj.), Spassky;  
1 point: Portisch (+ adj.), Ljubojevic.

## GAMES FROM ROUND SEVEN

### Sicilian Najdorf B97

GM Vassily Ivanchuk

GM Garry Kasparov

Linares 1990 Round 7

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qxb2

9.Rb1 Qa3 10.f5 Nc6 11.fxe6 fxe6 12.Nxc6 bxc6 13.Be2 Be7 14.0-0 0-0 15.Rb3 Qc5+ 16.Be3 Qe5 17.Bf4 Qc5+ 18.Kh1 Ng4 19.h3 e5 20.Na4 Qa7 21.Bc4+ Kh8 22.h-g- c-f- 3.Nb6 d5 24.cvd5 cvd5 25.Bxd5 Rb8 26.Nxc8 Rbxc8 27.Rh3 Qb6 28.Re1 Bg5 29.Re6 Qd8 30.c4 Rb8! 31.Qd3 Bh4!? 32.Be4 Qg5 33.Bxh7 Rfd8 34.Qc2 f3 35.Rxf3 Rd2 36.Qe4? Rd1+ 37.Kh2 Re1! 38.Qf5 Rxe6 39.Qxe6 Kxh7 40.Qe4+ g6 41.Rh3 Kg7 42.Qd4+ Kg8 43.Qe4 Qf6 0-1

### King's Indian Samisch E81

GM Lajos Portisch

GM Boris Gelfand

Linares 1990 Round 7

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 c5 7.dxc5 dxc5 8.e5 Nfd7 9.f4 f6 10.exf6 exf6 11.Be2 Nc6 12.Nf3 Re8 13.Bf2 Nb6 14.Qxd8 Nxd8 15.Bxc5 Nxc4 16.0-0-0 Be6 17.Nd4 Bf7 18.Ndb5 Rc8 19.Bxc4 Rxc5 20.Bxf7+ Nxf7 21.Rd7 f5 22.Rxb7 a6 23.Nc7 Rc8 24.Nxa6 Ra5 25.Nb4 Nd6 26.Rd7 Ne4 27.Nbd5 Bxc3 28.Ne7+ Kh8 29.xc- xa- 30.xc3 a- 31.c- Rxh1 32.Nd6 Rxh2 33.Nxe4 fxe4 34.Rd2 Rh4 35.Rf2 Kg7 36.Kd2 Kf6 37.Ke3 Kf5 38.c4 Rg4 39.Rc2 Rg3+ 40.Kf2 Kxf4 41.c5 Rd3 42.c6 Rd8 43.c7 Rc8 44.Rc5 h5 45.g3+ Kg4 46.Rc4 Kf5 47.Ke3 Kg4 48.Kf2 Kf5 49.Ke3 Draw

### Budapest A52

GM Boris Spassky

GM Miguel Illescas

Linares 1990 Round 7

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4 4.Nf3 Bc5 5.e3 Nc6 6.Be2 Ngxe5 7.Nxe5 Nxe5 8.Nc3 0-0 9.0-0 Re8 10.Kh1 a5 11.f4 Nc6 12.Bd3 d6 13.Qh5 h6 14.Rf3 Nb4 15.Be4 c6 16.Rg3 Qf6 17.Bd2 Na6 18.a3 Kf8 19.Bd3 Ba7 20.Ne2 Nc5 21.Bc3 Qxc3 22.Nxc3 Nxd3 23.Rf1 Bxe3 24.Qe2 Nxf4 25.Qd1 1-0.

### Reti A07

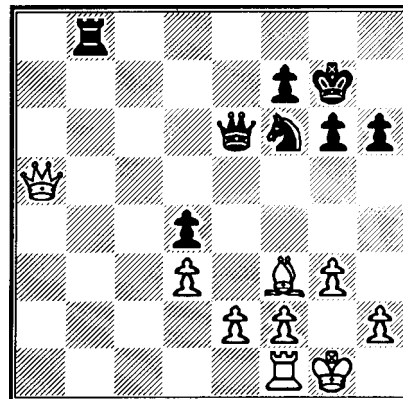
GM Valery Salov

GM Artur Yusupov

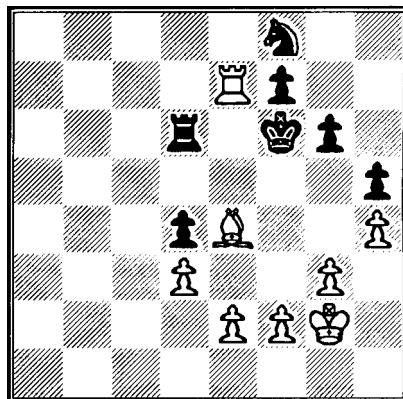
Linares 1990 Round 7

1.c4 e6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 dxc4 4.Na3 Bxa3 5.bxa3 Ne7 6.Qa4+ Nbc6 7.Bb2 e5 8.Qxc4 Be6 9.Qa4 0-0 10.Nf3 Bd5 11.d3 Qd7 12.0-0 Rad8 13.Qc2 Nd4 14.Bxd4 exd4 15.Rfcl Rc8 16.Qc5 Bxf3 17.Bxf3 b6 18.Qc4 c5 19.a4 Ng6 20.Qb5 Qe6 21.a5

Ne5 22.Bg2 Rfd8 23.axb6 axb6 24.a4 g6 25.a5 bxa5 26.Rxc5 Nd7 27.Rd5 Rb8 28.Qa4 Rb4 29.Qxa5 Rdb8 30.Rf1 Nf6 31.Rd8+ Kg7 32.Rxb8 Rxb8 33.Bf3 h6



34.Qc5 Rd8 35.Rb1 Rd6 36.Kg2 Nd7 37.Qc8 Qf6 38.Rb7 Nf8 39.Rb8 Qe7 40.Ra8 h5 41.h4 Rd7 42.Be4 Rd6 43.Qc5 Qf6 44.Re8 Nd7 45.Qb5 Nb6 46.Qb4 Nd7 47.Qa5 Re6 48.Rc8 Nb6 49.Rc7 Rd6 50.Qb5 Qe6 51.Qg5 Nd7 52.Ra7 Nf8 53.Re7 Qf6 54.Qxf6+ Kxf6



55.Rc7 Ne6 56.Rc4 Ke7 57.Bc6 Rd8 58.Ra4 Ng7 59.Ra7+ Kf6 60.Bb5 Nf5 61.Bc4 Nd6 62.Bd5 Kg7 63.Rc7 Kf8 64.Kf3 Kg7 65.Kf4 Kh6 66.Ke5 Kg7 67.Ra7 Kf8 68.Ra8 Rxa8 69.Bxa8 Nb5 70.Bc6 Nc3 71.Bf3 Nb5 72.Kd5 1-0

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND SEVEN

6 points: Kasparov;  
5 points: Gelfand;  
4.5 points: Short (+ adj.);  
4 points: Ivanchuk;  
3.5 points: Yusupov (+ adj.), Beliavsky;  
3 points: Salov (+ 2 adj.);  
2.5 points: Gulko, Spassky;  
1.5 points: Illescas (+ adj.), Portisch (+ adj.), Ljubojevic.

## GAMES FROM ROUND EIGHT

### Boris Gulko: Garry's Nemesis

As everyone knows, the reigning World Champion has the highest FIDE rating ever attained. To get to 2800, he had to step over the bodies of many top GMs; and it comes as no surprise to learn that he has massive plus scores against almost all of the world's top GMs.

How many have escaped his wrath? Three players. Karpov readily comes to mind, but the other two aren't so obvious. After five games, U.S. Co-Champion Yasser Seirawan is minus one (one win, two draws, two losses); but Boris Gulko is an amazing *plus three* (three wins, one draw)!

In this issue, Boris's most recent win is featured. Gulko annotated one of his other victories and gave his impression of playing Garry in Vol. 1, Issue 24 of *Inside Chess*. Here are the two other Gulko-vs.-Kasparov encounters.

#### *King's Indian Attack A07*

GM Boris Gulko

GM Garry Kasparov

*USSR Championship 1978*

1.g3 d5 2.Nf3 c6 3.Bg2 Bg4 4.O-O Nd7 5.d3 Ngf6 6.Nbd2 e6 7.h3 Bh5 8.b3 Bd6 9.Bb2 O-O 10.c4 a5 11.a3 Bg6 12.e4 dxe4 13.dxe4 Qc7 14.Qe2 e5 15.Nh4 Rfe8 16.Rad1 Nf8 17.Nf5 Bc5 18.Kh2 Ne6 19.Nf3 Bh5 20.Qc2 Bxf3 21.Bxf3 g6 22.Nh6+ Kg7 23.Ng4 Nd4 24.Bxd4 Nxe4+ 25.Bxe4 Bxd4 26.h4 Qe7 27.a4 Rad8 28.Kg2 h5 29.Bh3 Qc5 30.Qe2 Rd6 31.Rd2 Qb4 32.Rd3 b5 33.axb5 cxb5 34.cxb5 Qxb5 35.Rfd1 Rf6 36.f3 Re7 37.Rc1 Rd6 38.Rc4 a4 39.Rxa4 Ba7 40.Rd2 Qb6 41.Ra1 Rxd2 42.Qxd2 Qxb3 43.Kh2 Bd4 44.Ra2 Qxf3 45.Bg2 Qb3 46.Ra6 Re8 47.Ra2 Qb1 48.Ra4 Qg1+ 49.Kh3 Rb8 50.Rc4 Rb1 51.Qd3 Qf2 52.Rc6 Qb2 53.Qf3 Qb7 54.Qf6+ Kh7 55.Qd6 Qb3 56.Rc8 Qe6+ 57.Qxe6 fxe6 Draw

#### *Queen's Gambit Accepted D27*

GM Garry Kasparov

GM Boris Gulko

*USSR 1982*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e3 Nf6 4.Bxc4 e6



Photo by V. Levitin

**An interesting *j'adoube* by second-place finisher Gelfand**

5.Nf3 c5 6.O-O a6 7.e4 b5 8.Bd3 Bb7 9.Bg5 cxd4 10.Nxd4 Nbd7 11.Nc3 Ne5 12.Ncxb5 Nxd3 13.Qxd3 axb5 14.Rfd1 Be7 15.Qxb5+ Qd7 16.Qb3 Bxe4 17.Nf5 Bd5 18.Nxe7+ Kf8 19.Qh3 h5 20.Qg3 Kxe7 21.Bxf6+ Kxf6 22.Rd4 Bd6 23.Qc3 Kg6 0-1

by CGM Jonathan Berry

In the old days, the most dangerous time was after a loss. It was accepted that the next day a GM would merely attempt to draw. I remember a joke about Petrosian: after a loss, he was said to draw five or six games until he felt like moving a piece past the third rank again.

World Champion Garry Kasparov is different. For him, the most dangerous time is when things are going well. On a couple of occasions against Karpov, he jeopardized the world title when it seemed to be in his grasp. Even in the first match, in 1984, he had built himself up so high psychologically that he thought he had a winning advantage before play even began. Nine games later, he was +0 -4 =5. Then he comprehended the real challenge and played better.

More recently, the World Cup provided an incentive for Kasparov. Then, when he had Fischer's rating in view, he put on a spurt. And he continued that spurt to reach 2800. In Linares, there was no special incentive. Finally, after Round 7, he achieved a point lead on the field. The pretenders had been brushed aside—long live the King. How else do you explain the game below? He played an opening known to be bad for Black, and evidently didn't have an improvement in mind. Although Gulko had to play precisely, he made it look easy.

Kasparov's next challenge is Campomanes. The question of the site(s) for the World Championship match is heating up quickly. Campomanes is a tough opponent. We will see Kasparov give of his best.

#### *King's Indian Samisch E88*

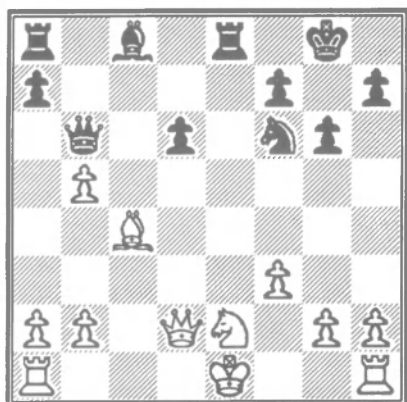
GM Boris Gulko

GM Garry Kasparov

*Linares 1990 Round 8*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 c6 7.Bd3 e5 8.d5 b5!? 9.cxb5 cxd5 10.exd5 e4 11.Nxe4 Nxd5 12.Bg5 Qb6

13.Qd2 Nd7 14.Bc4 N5f6 15.Nxf6 + Bxf6?  
16.Bxf6 Nxf6 17.Ne2 Re8



18.0-0-0 d5 19.Bd3 a6 20.bxa6 d4?  
21.Kb1 Re3 22.Bc4 Bxa6 23.Bxa6 Rxa6  
24.Nxd4 Re8 25.Ne2 Rb8 26.Nc3 Qb4  
27.Rhe1 Rd6 28.Qc2 Rdb6 29.Re2 Qf4  
30.h3 Rc6 31.Qd2 Qf5 + 32.Ka1 Rb7  
33.Qh6 Rc8 34.Red2 Qa5 35.Qe3 Kg7  
36.g4 Re8 37.Qd4 Rd7 38.Qf2 Rc7 39.Rd3  
Ra8 40.Qd2 h6 41.Rd6 Rc4 42.Rd4 Rac8  
43.Kb1 Qe5 44.f4 Qe6 45.Qe2 Rxd4  
46.Rxd4 Qb6 47.Qd2 Qa6 48.Qd3 Qc6  
49.a3 Qg2 50.Rd6 Rb8 51.Qe2 Qh1 +  
52.Ka2 Re8 53.Qd3 Re1 54.Qd4 1-0

*Ruy Lopez Steinitz Deferred C75*

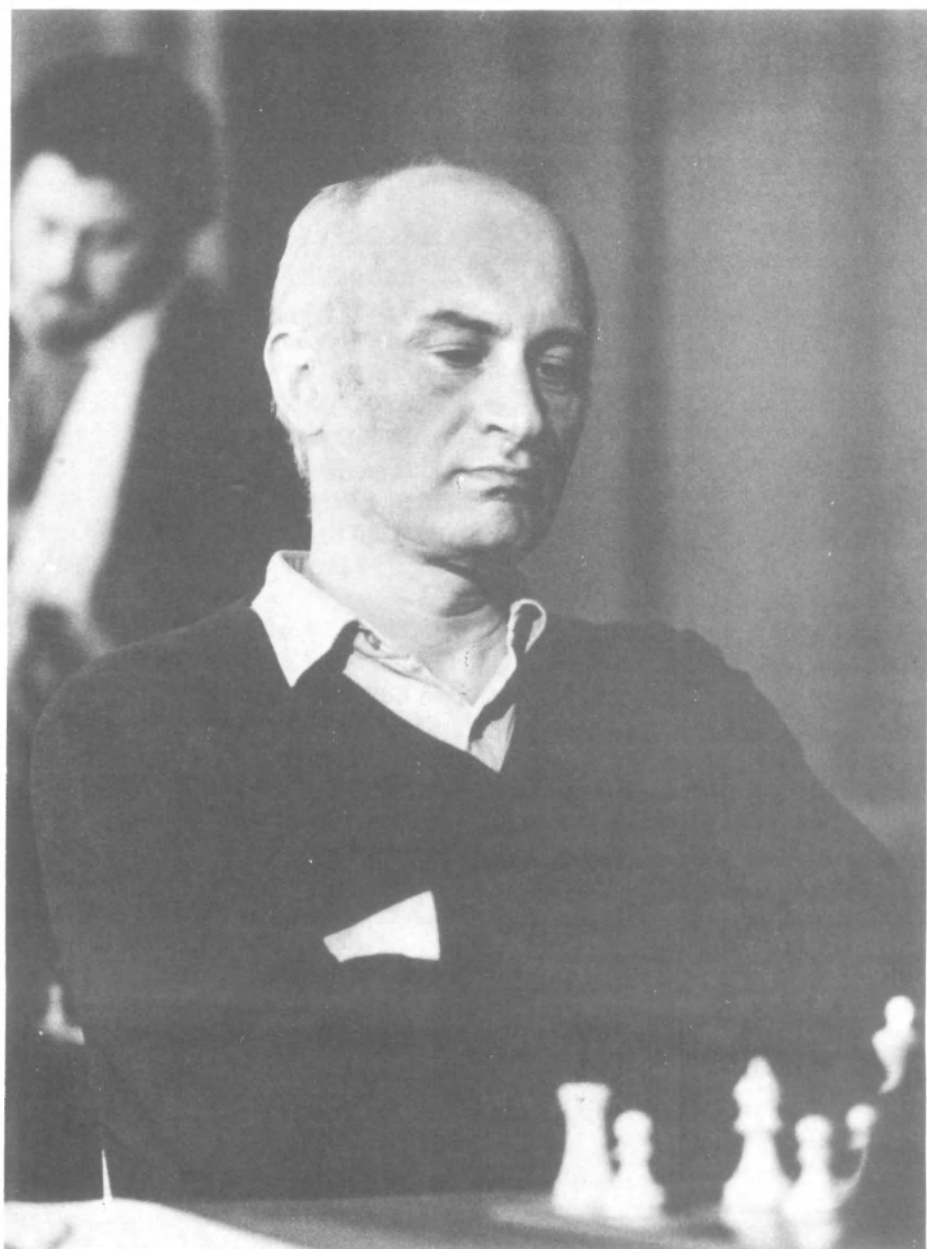
GM Nigel Short  
GM Lajos Portisch

*Linares 1990 Round 8*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 d6  
5.c3 Bd7 6.d4 Nge7 7.Bb3 h6 8.Nbd2 Ng6  
9.Nc4 Be7 10.Ne3 Bg5 11.Nxg5 hxg5 12.g3  
exd4 13.cxd4 Kf8 14.0-0 Qf6 15.Nd5 Qxd4  
16.Bxg5 Nge5 17.Be3 Qxd1 18.Bxd1 Bh3  
19.Re1 Nd3 20.Re2 Nce5 21.Rd2 Ne1 22.f4  
N1f3 + 23.Kf2 Nxd2 24.Bxd2 Ng4 +  
25.Kg1 c6 26.Nb6 Re8 27.Bf3 Nf6 28.Re1  
Bg4 29.Bg2 Be6 30.b3 Nd7 31.Na4 f5  
32.Bc3 fxe4 33.Rxe4 Nf6 34.Rd4 Bd5  
35.Bf1 Ng4 0-1

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND 8

6 Points: Kasparov, Gelfand;  
5.5 points: Salov;  
4.5 points: Ivanchuk, Short;  
4 points: Beliavsky;  
3.5 points: Yusupov, Gulko;  
2.5 points: Illescas (+ adj.), Portisch  
(+ adj.), Spassky;  
2 points: Ljubojevic.



American GM Boris Gulko

Photo by Catherine Jaeng

## GAMES FROM ROUND NINE

*English A32*

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Valery Salov

*Linares 1990 Round 9*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.d4 c5 5.g3  
cxd4 6.Nxd4 0-0 7.Bg2 d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5  
9.Bd2 Nxc3 10.bxc3 Be7 11.Rb1 Nd7 12.0-  
0 Nb6 13.Bf4 Nd5 14.Qb3 Nxf4 15.gxf4  
Qc7 16.e3 a6 17.Rfd1 Ra7 18.c4 Bc5  
19.Nf3 a5 20.Ng5 h6 21.Ne4 a4 22.Qb5  
Ra5 23.Qb2 b6 24.Qe5 Qxe5 25.fxe5 Ba6  
26.Bf1 Bb7 27.Nxe5 Rxc5 28.f4 Ba6  
29.Rd4 Rfc8 30.Rb4 a3 31.Ra4 Ra5

32.Rb4 Rac5 33.Be2 g5 34.Kf2 Kg7 35.Ke1  
R8c6 36.Rd6 Rc7 37.Rd4 gxf4 38.exf4 f6  
39.exf6 + Kxf6 40.Kd2 R7c6 41.Re4 Kf5  
42.Ke3 Kf6 43.h3 e5 44.Bf3 Rd6 45.h4 Bc8  
46.fxe5 + Rxe5 47.Rxe5 Kxe5 48.Rb5 +  
Kf6 49.Bd5 Bd7 50.Rb3 b5 51.Rxa3 Be6  
52.Rd3 Bxd5 53.cxd5 Ke5 54.h5 Rxd5  
55.Rxd5 + Kxd5 56.Kf4 Kc4 Draw

*English A39*

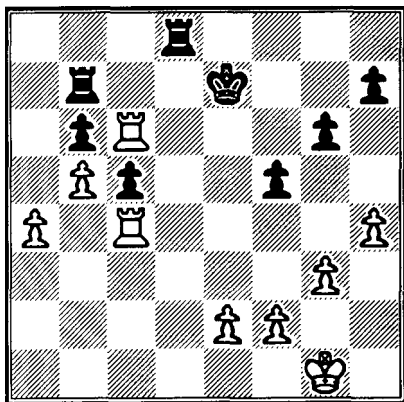
GM Artur Yusupov  
GM Boris Gelfand

*Linares 1990 Round 9*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 0-0  
5.Bg2 c5 6.0-0 cxd4 7.Nxd4 Nc6 8.Nc3  
Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d6 10.Qd3 Nd7 11.b3 a6



12.Be3 Rb8 13.Rac1 b6 14.Rfd1 Bb7  
15.Bxb7 Rxb7 16.Qe4 Ra7 17.Nd5 Nc5  
18.Qh4 Rb7 19.b4 Na4 20.Bg5 f6  
21.Be3 Qc8 22.Qe4 Rf7 23.Qc2 Qe8  
24.b5 axb5 25.cxb5 Nc5 26.a4 Rf8  
27.Bxc5 dxc5 28.Qe4 Qf7 29.Nf4 e6  
30.Qxe6 Qxe6 31.Nxe6 Ra8 32.Rc4 Bf8  
33.Nxf8 Kxf8 34.Rd6 f5 35.h4 Ke7  
36.Rc6 Rd8



37.a5 bxa5 38.R4xc5 Rd1+ 39.Kg2  
Rb1 40.Rc7+ Rxc7 41.Rxc7+ Kf6  
42.Rxh7 Rxb5 43.Ra7 Rb2 44.Kf3 Ra2  
45.Ra6+ Kf7 46.Rd6 a4 47.Ke3 a3 48.Ra6  
Kg7 49.f3 Kf7 50.Ra4 Kf6 51.Ra6+ Kf7  
52.g4 fxg4 53.fxg4 Kg7 54.Ra7+ Kg8  
55.Kf3 Kf8 56.e3 g5 57.h5 Ra1 58.Ke4 a2  
59.Ke5 g8 60.e4 Rg1 61.Rxa2 Rxd4 62.Kf5  
Rf4+ 63.Kg6 g4 64.h6 Rf8 65.Rg2 Rf4  
66.e5 1-0

### Ruy Lopez Breyer C95

GM Valery Ivanchuk  
GM Alexander Beliavsky

Linares 1990 Round 9

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6  
5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3  
Nb8 10.d4 Nbd7 11.Nbd2 Bb7 12.Bc2 Re8  
13.a4 Bf8 14.Bd3 c6 15.b3 g6 16.B Ba3 Qc7  
17.Qc2 Bg7 18.Rad1 d5 19.exd5 Nxd5  
20.Ne4 exd4 21.cxd4 b4 22.Bb2 a5 23.Bc4  
N7b6 24.Bf1 Bc8 25.Nc5 Bf5 26.Bd3 Bxd3  
27.Nxd3 f6 28.Nd2 Kf7 29.Nc4 Nxc4  
30.bxc4 Nf4 31.Nc5 Re7 32.Bc1 Bf8  
33.Nb7 R8 34.Rc1+ Bc7 35.Bf4  
Qxf4 36.Nxa5 Bd8 37.Nb3 Bc7 38.g3 Qf3  
39.Nc1 Bxg3 40.fxg3 Re3 41.Rf1 Qxg3+  
42.Qg2 Qd6 43.Ne2 Qe6 44.d5 Qe5 45.Nf4  
Re4 46.Nd3 Qd4+ 47.Qf2 cxd5 48.Qxd4  
Rxd4 49.Nxb4 dxc4 50.a5 c3 51.Nc2 Rd8  
52.a6 Ra8 53.Nb4 1-0

## GAMES FROM ROUND TEN

Nimzo-Indian E32

GM Boris Gelfand  
GM Ljubomir Ljubojevic

Linares 1990 Round 10

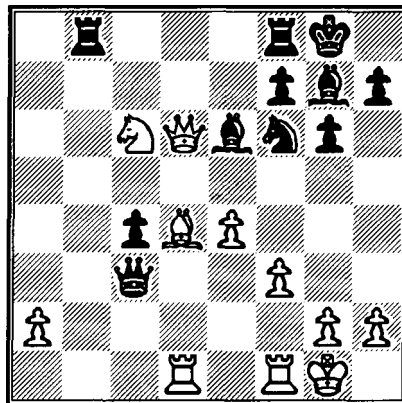
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 0-0  
5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.Qxc3 b6 7.Bg5 Bb7 8.f3 Nc6  
9.e3 h6 10.Bh4 d5 11.cxd5 Nxd5 12.Bxd8  
Nxc3 13.Bh4! Nd5 14.Bf2 f5! 15.Rc1 f4  
16.e4 Ne3 17.Ne2 Nxf1 18.Rxf1 Rad8  
19.h4 Rd7 20.h5 e5 21.d5 Ne7? 22.Bh4 g5  
23.hxg6 Nxg6 24.Rh1 Kg7 25.Bf2 Rf6  
26.Bh4 Rfd6 27.g3 c6 28.gxf4 cxd5 29.f5  
dxe4 30.Rg1 exf3 31.Nc3 Kf7 32.Rxg6  
Rxg6 33.fxg6+ Kxg6 34.Nd1 Kf5 35.Bg3  
h5 36.Rc4 e4 37.Ne3+ Kg5 38.Rc7 Rxc7  
39.Bxc7 b5 40.Kf2 a6 41.Kg3 h4+ 42.Kf2  
Bc6 43.Kf1 Kg6 44.Ke1 Kg5 45.Kf2 Kh5  
46.Bd8 Bb7 47.Bb6 Bc6 48.Bc7 Kg5 49.b3  
Kh5 50.Ba5 Kg5 51.Bd8+ Kh5 52.Bc7  
Kg5 53.h4 Bb7 54.Nd1 Bc6 55.Nc3 Bb7  
56.Nf2 Bc6 57.Ba5 Bb7 58.Bb6 Bc6 59.Ba5  
Bb7 60.Bc7 Bc6 61.Bd8+ Kh5 62.Kf4 Bb7  
63.Bb6 Bc6 64.Nh3 Bd7 65.Ng5 f2 66.Bxf2  
h3 67.Bg1 e3 68.Ne4 1-0

### King's Indian Samisch E84

GM Alexander Beliavsky  
GM Garry Kasparov

Linares 1990 Round 10

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6  
5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3  
Nb8 10.d4 Nbd7 11.Nbd2 Bb7 12.Bc2 Re8  
13.a4 Bf8 14.Bd3 c6 15.b3 g6 16.B Ba3 Qc7  
17.Qc2 Bg7 18.Rad1 d5 19.exd5 Nxd5  
20.Ne4 exd4 21.cxd4 b4 22.Bb2 a5 23.Bc4  
N7b6 24.Bf1 Bc8 25.Nc5 Bf5 26.Bd3 Bxd3  
27.Nxd3 f6 28.Nd2 Kf7 29.Nc4 Nxc4  
30.bxc4 Nf4 31.Nc5 Re7 32.Bc1 Bf8  
33.Nb7 R8 34.Rc1+ Bc7 35.Bf4  
Qxf4 36.Nxa5 Bd8 37.Nb3 Bc7 38.g3 Qf3  
39.Nc1 Bxg3 40.fxg3 Re3 41.Rf1 Qxg3+  
42.Qg2 Qd6 43.Ne2 Qe6 44.d5 Qe5 45.Nf4  
Re4 46.Nd3 Qd4+ 47.Qf2 cxd5 48.Qxd4  
Rxd4 49.Nxb4 dxc4 50.a5 c3 51.Nc2 Rd8  
52.a6 Ra8 53.Nb4 1-0



22...Nxe4 23.Bxc3 Nxd6 24.Bxg7 Kxg7  
25.Nxb8 Nf5 26.Nd7 Rc8 27.Nb6 Rc6  
28.Rb1 c3 29.Rb4 Bxa2 30.Rc1 h5 31.Kf2  
c2 32.Ke2 Be6 33.Kd2 Rd6+ 34.Kxc2  
Ne3+ 35.Kb2 Nxg2 36.Nc4 Rd3 37.Ne5  
Re3 38.Re4 Kf6 39.Rxe3 Nxe3 40.Nd3 Bd5

41.Ne1 Draw

## STANDINGS AFTER ROUND 10:

7 points: Kasparov, Gelfand;  
6.5 points: Salov;  
6 points: Ivanchuk;  
5.5 points: Short;  
5 points: Yusupov, Gulko;  
4.5 points: Beliavsky;  
4 points: Illescas;  
3.5 points: Spassky, Portisch;  
2.5 points: Ljubojevic.

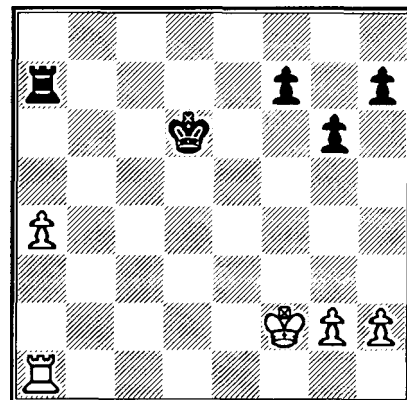
## GAMES FROM ROUND ELEVEN

Sicilian Moscow B52

GM Valery Salov  
GM Alexander Beliavsky

Linares 1990 Round 11

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Bd7 4.Bxd7+  
Qxd7 5.0-0 Nf6 6.Re1 Nc6 7.Bxc6  
8.Nxd4 g6 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.b3 Bg7 11.Bb2  
0-0 12.c4 Qb7 13.Qd2 Rfd8 14.Nc3 Nd7  
15.Na4 Bxb2 16.Nxb2 Nc5 17.Qh6 e5  
18.Rad1 a5 19.Nd3 Qe7 20.f4 exf4 21.Qxf4  
d5 22.cxd5 cxd5 23.Nxc5 Qxc5+ 24.Qf2  
d4 25.e5 Ra7 26.Rd3 Re7 27.Red1 Rxe5  
28.Rxd4 Rxd4 29.Qxd4 a4 30.Qxc5 Rxc5  
31.bxa4 Rc4 32.a5 Ra4 33.Ra1 Kf8 34.a6  
Ke7 35.Kf2 Kd6 36.a7 Rxa7 37.a4



37...Ra5 38.Ke3 Kc6 39.Ra2 Rh5 40.a5  
Kb7 41.a6+ Ka7 42.g3 Re5+ 43.Kd4 Rf5  
44.Ke4 h5 45.h3 Rf1 46.Ra3 Rh1 47.h4 f6  
48.Kf3 Rb1 49.Ke4 Rb4+ 50.Kd5 g5  
51.Ke6 Draw

### QGD Tarrasch D34

GM Garry Kasparov  
GM Miguel Illescas

Linares 1990 Round 11

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5

5.g3 Nf6 6.Bg2 Be7 7.0-0 0-0 8.Nc3 Nc6  
 9.Bg5 cxd4 10.Nxd4 h6 11.Be3 Re8 12.Qb3  
 Na5 13.Qc2 Bg4 14.Nf5 Bb4 15.Bd4 Bxc3  
 16.Bxc3 Rxe2 17.Qd1 d4 18.Nxd4 Rxf2  
 19.Qa4 Rxg2 + 20.Kxg2 Qd5 + 21.Kg1  
 Nc4 22.Qb5 a6? 23.Qxd5 Nxd5 24.Rfe1 h5  
 25.Ne2 Nxc3 26.bxc3 Ne5 27.Nd4 f6 28.a4!  
 Rc8 29.Ra3 Rc7 30.Rb3 Kf7 31.Reb1 Bc8  
 32.Kf1 Nc4 33.Ke2 Na5 34.Ra3 Nc4  
 35.Rab3 Na5 36.Ra3 Nc4 37.Ra2 Kg6  
 38.Kd3 Ne5 + 39.Kd2 Nc4 + 40.Kc2 Bh3  
 41.Kb3 Bd7 42.Rc1 Be8? 43.Ne6! Rc6  
 44.Nf4 + Kg5 45.Re2 Ne5 46.Re4! Bf7 +  
 47.Kc2 b5 48.Rd4 Bc4 49.axb5 axb5  
 50.Ra1 Rc7 51.h4 + !! Kf5

51... Kh6 52. Ra8

52.Nxh5 Kg6 53.Nf4 + Kf7 54.h5 Rb7  
 55.Ra8 g5 56.Nd5 Nf3 57.Rd1 Rd7 58.Ne3  
 Re7 59.Nxc4 bxc4 60.Rd6 Kg7 61.h6 +  
 1-0

## The Strongest Player Ever?

**R**ecently much has been made of World Champion Garry Kasparov's new Elo rating, a cool 2800. The highest four-digit number achieved by any chess player since the Elo system was incorporated in 1970, it surpasses even Bobby Fischer's peak of 2785. Kasparov's supporters say this conclusively proves that he is the strongest player of all time. Unlike boxing, where debate about who the greatest fighter was will never cease, chess, through the mathematical precision of the Elo System, has a definite answer, it is said.

Is this correct? Traditionalists will point out that the Elo system has only been around for 20 years and that the gods of chess like Alekhine, Capablanca, and Lasker never played a single game under the aegis of Dr. Elo. Technicians will point out that there is unquestionably inflation in the Elo pool. Until recently, a rating of 2600 put a player in the top ten in the world. Now he's lucky if he's in the top 30. With more players, better tournaments, and more literature, there are unquestionably more and more strong players being produced. However, it seems doubtful that so many players getting into the 2600s is due purely to these factors.

At the FIDE Congress in Puerto Rico, the Qualification Committee did away with the rule that allowed you to lose points if you won or tied for first in a

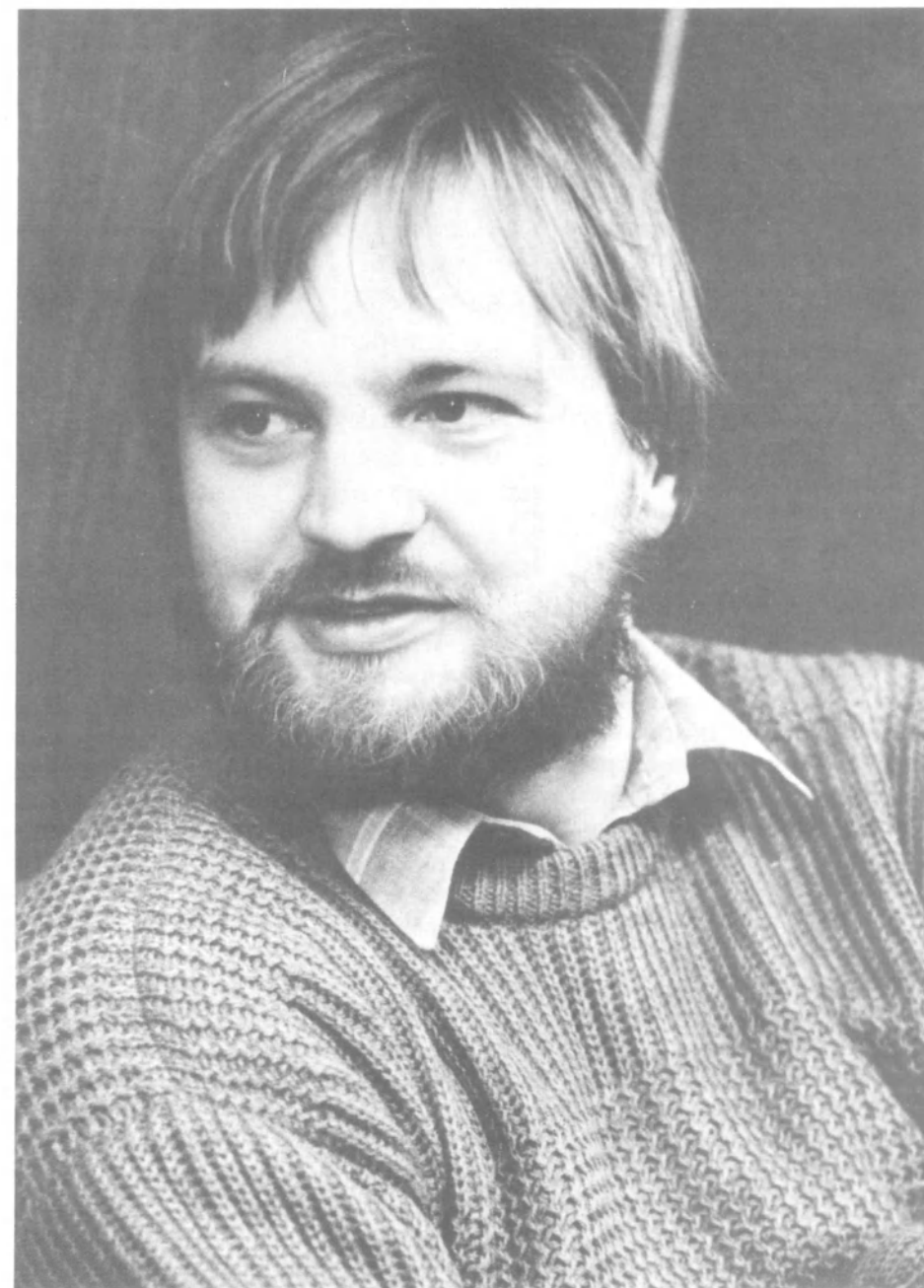


Photo by V. Levitin

**GM Artur Yusupov**

tournament. This change has been in effect since the early 1980s. While it unquestionably has had its good points—winning tournaments became a player's main focus, and stronger players participated in weaker events without fear of losing Elo points by scoring less than 100 percent—it's only fair to point out that it also has saved many top players their rating points. Bobby Fischer, who only played under the Elo system for a short time, didn't have the opportunity to use this new rule.

While people have been talking about

ratings, they've lost sight of a truly monumental achievement by the World Champion. Can you remember the last time he failed to at least tie for first in a Round-Robin? Don't feel bad if you can't. It was way back at Tilburg in 1981—Kasparov was sixth through eighth. Since then, he has either tied for first or finished clear first in all of his tournaments. That's some record!



# Did It Work?

by CGM Jonathan Berry

Tasker described chess as a fight. But sometimes it isn't. Let's say you've been playing out of your suitcase all year, you've just finished a hard game, and your next opponent is Zarkov, against whom you have a lifetime record of +1 -1 =23. Why not cut the granola, sign for a quick draw, and go back to the hotel for a few z's?

If you have ever put a thought like that into action, then you are part of the phenomenon.

The problem has been that there isn't much incentive to fight. Sure, if you win you get a higher prize—but you might lose and earn a lower prize.

Luis Rentero, sponsor of the annual Linares tournaments, took dead aim at *rentistas* (that's Spanish for *pensioners*). His contracts stipulated a higher fee for losing a long game than for drawing a short one.

Did it work? Probably yes. The players made 6,068 moves, an average of 46 per game. How does that compare to another recent super-tournament? Skelleftea 1989 averaged 35.6 moves per game, more than ten short of Linares.

Aside from Rentero's incentives, were there any contributory differences between the tournaments? Yes. Foremost among them, Linares had only 12 players, Skelleftea 16. The more games in a tournament, the more the players pace themselves. It is impossible to put pacing into exact numbers. An example of chess Black Sox in pacing terms is the 18-player field in the 1989 Romanian Championship at Predeal. Only 46 of 136 games were decisive, and the average length was 28.1 moves. Say it ain't so, Gheo.

## ● Linares VIII 1990 Category 16 (2627) ●

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	T
1. Kasparov	URS	2800	■	⇒	⇒	①	①	①	①	⇒	①	①	①	⇒	8
2. Gelfand	URS	2615	=	■	(1)	=	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	1	⇒	①	7.5
3. Salov	URS	2645	=	0	■	=	(1)	=	①	=	=	①	1	=	7
4. Ivanchuk	URS	2665	0	=	=	■	=	⇒	=	①	=	=	1	1	6.5
5. Short	ENG	2635	0	1	0	—	■	1	=	①	=	1	①	=	6
6. Gulko	USA	2610	1	0	=	=	(0)	■	=	①	=	⇒	1	1	5.5
7. Yusupov	URS	2615	0	1	0	=	=	=	■	=	①	0	=	①	5.5
8. Beliavsky	URS	2640	=	0	=	0	0	1	=	■	①	①	①	⇒	5
9. Spassky	FRA	2560	0	0	=	=	=	=	0	0	■	①	=	=	4
10. Illescas	ESP	2530	0	(0)	0	=	0	=	1	1	0	■	=	=	4
11. Portisch	HUN	2605	0	=	0	0	1	(0)	=	0	=	=	■	1	4
12. Ljubojevic	YUG	2625	=	0	=	①	=	0	0	=	=	=	0	■	3

At Linares, Rentero chose the players. With the exception of Spassky, who reportedly signed a contract which specified that he was not to offer a draw before move 40, all of the players had a fighting reputation. Spassky's games averaged 35 moves anyway! In Skelleftea, Ribli (25 moves per game) and Tal (28.5) took things easy. But even if you leave those two out, Skelleftea averaged 38.3 moves.

## Do Incentives Make Players Fight Harder?

A final factor was the extraordinary length of two particular games: Short-Salov (162 moves), and Illescas-Portisch (135 moves)—both of which could easily have been more than 50 moves shorter. Even then the average would be 44.

Salov had an amazing tournament. He

averaged 60 moves per game, made up of 76 per decisive game and 46 per draw. He did that despite falling ill in the latter rounds. Perhaps he got sick because his games were so hard. Not surprisingly, Portisch and Illescas led in the average length of their draws, with 68 and 61 respectively. Other players to weigh in at 50 or more on average were Yusupov and Short.

On a less numerical bent: do more moves really mean more of a fight? Which player is more of a fighter, Kasparov or Andersson? In Skelleftea, both averaged 41.2 moves per game. If you chose Andersson as the fighter, you like long endgames.

Do incentives make players fight harder? The figures are persuasive, though not conclusive. In any case, look at the games. Linares 1990 was quite a tournament.

			Games			White			Black			Total	Average		
	Score	SB	+	=	-	+	=	-	+	=	-	Moves	win	loss	draw
1. Kasparov	8	82.5	6	4	1	3	2	0	3	2	1	495	45	47	42
2. Gelfand	7.5	75.5	6	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	504	46	48	40
3. Salov	7	71	4	6	1	2	2	1	2	4	0	656	60	76	46
4. Ivanchuk	6.5	63.5	3	7	1	2	2	1	1	5	0	406	37	50	29
5. Short	6	63	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	547	50	59	33
6. Gulko	5.5	57	3	5	3	2	3	0	1	2	3	442	40	39	42
7. Yusupov	5.5	56	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	553	50	52	48
8. Beliavsky	5	50.5	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	503	46	46	44
9. Spassky	4	40	1	6	4	1	4	1	0	2	3	388	35	35	35
10. Illescas	4	40	2	4	5	1	3	2	1	1	3	549	50	44	61
11. Portisch	4	39	2	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	2	563	51	42	68
12. Ljubojevic	3	34	0	6	5	0	4	1	0	2	4	462	42	49	36

# Twilight Zone in the Poisoned Pawn

## A Look at Fischer's Favorite

by FM Darko Dimitrijevic

Over the last ten years, miracles have occurred in Bobby Fischer's variation of the Najdorf. There is no other opening in which new ideas, improvements, and refutations replace each other so quickly. The credit for this goes, first of all, to Fischer—though Garry Kasparov has also used this vehicle for brilliant calculation.

Gov r yth r comm n tio of Kasparov, I decided to seek the truth about this variation, and to analyze one very important game in detail. Guided by the slogan "Believe But Check!", I have analyzed a critical position from the game Benes-Vozka, played in the Championship of Czechoslovakia in 1988. The game was published in *Informant* 46/339.

Why this game? So far, this has been the best-played game by Black in the variation 13...Nd5. After having made a detailed analysis of this game, I ask: should players of the Black pieces forget about the 13...Nd5 variation?

### Sicilian Poisoned Pawn B97

B----  
Vozka

CSSR (ch) 1988

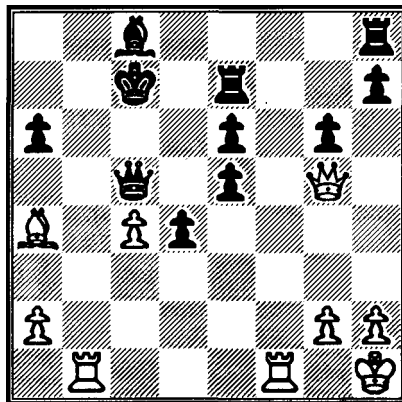
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qxb2 9.Rb1 Qa3 10.f5 Nc6 11.fxe6 fxe6 12.Nxc6 bxc6 13.e5 Nd5?!

Although this is recommended by theory, my analysis indicates it is dubious.

14.Nxd5 cxd5 15.Be2 dxe5 16.O-O Ra7 17.c4 Qc5+ 18.Kh1 d4 19.Bh5+ g6 20.Bd1 Be7 21.Ba4+ Kd8 22.Bxe7+ Rxe7!?

GM John Nunn in his book *The Najdorf for the Tournament Player* says that both this and 22...Kxe7 are playable. But 22...Kxe7 suffered a severe setback in the game Pasankov-Kosenkov, corr. 1987 (*Informant* 45/302; the text casts doubts on 22...Rxe7).

23.Qg5 Kc7



24.Rfe1 Rf8 25.Rxe5 Qb4 26.Rc5+ Kd8 27.Rd1 Qxa4 28.Rxc8+ Kxc8 29.Qc5+ Kd8 30.Rxd4+ Qd7 31.Rxd7+ Kxd7 32.^a7 ^e8 33.^a8 ^f7 34.Qxa6 Kg7

And Black wins easily. My analysis begins on White's 24th move.

I will examine three moves for White: A.24.Qf6?; B.24.h3!?; and C.24.Qg3!.

A. 24.Qf6? Rd8 25.Rfe1 e4 26.Rxe4 e5 and Black is better.

B. 24.h3!? (With the idea of 25.Rfe1 Kd6 26.Rb6 with the better game for White; however, Black can defend successfully.)

B -24...h ?! . g .

B2-24...Kd6 25.Qf6 Rg8 (25...Rd8 26.Rfe1 +-) 26.Rfe1 Rb7 (26...Bd7 27.Rxe5 Qc4 28.Re4 +-) 27.Rxb7 Bxb7 28.Qf7 Qc8 (28...Qa5 29.c5+ Kxc5 30.Rc1+ +-) 29.c5+ Kd5 30.Bd7 +-.

B3-24...Bd7!! (This move gives Black the advantage.) 25.Bxd7 Rxd7 26.Rfe1 Rb8 27.Rbd1 (27.Rbc1!?) 27...Kb7! (27...Kd6? 28.Qg3 +-) 28.Rxe5 Qxc4 and Black's on top.

C-24.Qg3! (This move places the entire variation in jeopardy.)

C1-24...Kd6? 25.Rfe1 Rb7 26.Rxb7 Bxb7 27.Rxe5 Qxe5 (27...Qxc4 28.Rb5+ wins) 28.c5+ Kd5 29.Bb3+ Ke4 30.Qf3+ Mate.

C2-24...Bb7 25.Rfe1 Kc8 (25...Kb8 26.Rxe5 Qc7 27.Bc6!+-) 26.Rxe5 Qc7 27.Qe1 (27.c5!?) 27...Rf8 28.Rxe6 Rf1+ 29.Qxf1 Rxe6 30.Qf8+ Qd8 31.Bd7+ Kxd7 32.Rxb7+ Kc6 33.Qf3+ Kc5 34.Qa3+ and Black will soon be mated.

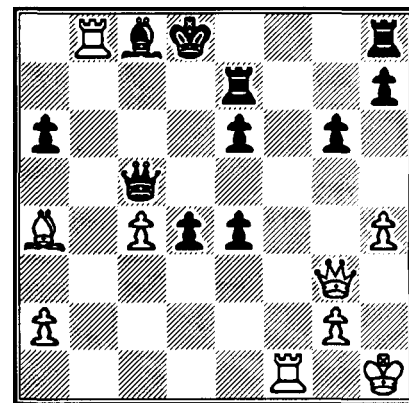
C3-24...Bd7 25.Rfe1 Rb8 (25...Bxa4 26.Rxe5 Qa7 27.Rxe6 +-) 26.Bb3! Kd6 and 27.Rxe5+ does the trick once again.

C4-24...Kd8! 25.h4!!—getting rid of all the back-rank mate threats (25.Qg5 Kc7!=[25...h6 26.Qf6 Rhh7 27.Qxg6 Rhg7 28.Rf8+ Kc7 29.Qe4; 26...Rg8 27.Rfe1 e4 28.Rxe4 e5 29.Rb6 +-] favors White).

C4.1-25...h6 26.Qxg6 Kc7 27.Qg3 Kd8 28.Rfe1 e4 29.Rxe4 e5 30.Rbe1 +-.

C4.2-25...Rb7? 26.Qg5+ Kc7 27.Rf7+ Kb8 28.Rfxb7 Bxb7 29.Bc6!+-.

C4.3-25...e4 26.Rb8! and now Black has five tries:



C4.31-26...Qc7 27.Qf2 Qe5 (27...Qc5 28.Qf6 [28.Qf8+? Rxf8 29.Rxf8+ Kc7 30.Rbxc8+ Kb6 31.Rxc5 Kxc5=] 28...Rg8 [28...Kc7 29.Rfb1+-] 29.Rfb1 e3 30.R1b7 e2 31.Rd7 wins) 28.Qf8! Re8! (28...Rxf8 29.Rxf8+ Re8! 30.Rxe8+ Kc7 31.Rexc8+ Kd6 32.c5+ Ke7 33.Rb7+ Kf6 34.Rf8 mate) 29.Qf7! Qxb8 30.Qf6+-.

C4.32-26...e5 27.Rf6 Rb7 (27...Rc7 28.Qg5!+-; 27...Kc7 28.Qb3!+-) 28.Rxc8 Qxc8 29.Rd6+-.

C4.33-26...Rb7 27.Rxb7 Bxb7 28.Qb8+ Bc8 29.Rf7+-.

C4.34-26...Ra7 27.Qf4 e5 28.Qf6+ Kc7 29.Rfb1 Rd8 30.R1b6+-.

C4.35-26...e3 27.Qf4 e2 28.Rfb1 Rg8 29.Rxc8+ Qxc8 30.Qd6+ Rd7 31.Bxd7 e1=Q+ 32.Rxe1 Qxd7 33.Rxe6 Qxd6 34.Rxd6 Kc7 35.Rxd4.

After 13...Nd5—can Black improve? ■



# Inside News

# 6

Short Reports from Around the World

## Paris, France

The West German and Dutch chess leagues have long been recognized for the high level of their team competitions. Now they have a competitor in France. Among the players in the 10-team major league are GMs Salov, Ehlvest, and Dorfman from the Soviet Union, Flear and Adams from England, Sax and Pinter from Hungary, and Illescas from Spain. Lyon, the highest-rated team, has three GMs and four IMs in their eight-man starting lineup.

### *Sicilian Taimanov B49*

GM Jaan Ehlvest  
GM Miguel Illescas

*French League 1989*

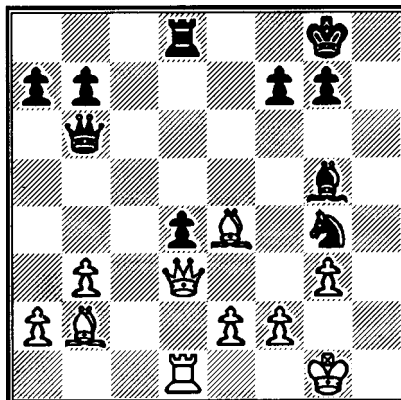
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nc3 Qc7 6.Be2 a6 7.O-O Nf6 8.Be3 Bb4 9.Na4 O-O 10.Nxc6 bxc6 11.Nb6 Rb8 12.Nxc8 Rfxc8 13.Bxa6 Rf8 14.Bd3 Bd6 15.f4 e5 16.f5 Rxb2 17.g4 Qa5 18.g5 Ne8 19.Bc1 Rxa2 22.Bb2 Rxa1 23.Qxa1 Bb4 24.c3 Qxa1 25.Rxa1 Bd6 26.Ra6 h6 27.Bc1 hxcg5 28.Bxcg5 Nf6 29.Bxf6 Draw

### *Semi-Tarrasch Defense D41*

IM Emmanuel Bricard  
GM Josef Pinter

*French League 1989*

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.g3 e6 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Bg2 d5 6.cxd5 Nxd5 7.O-O Be7 8.d4 O-O 9.Nxd5 exd5 10.b3 Bf6 11.Bb2 Bg4 12.Rc1 Bxf3 13.Bxf3 cxd4 14.Rc5 Qb6 15.Rxd5 Rad8 16.Qb1 Ne5 17.Be4 Rxd5 18.Bxd5 Rd8 19.Be4 h5 20.Rc1 h4 21.Qc2 Ng4 22.Qd3 hxcg3 23.hxcg3 Bg5 24.Rd1



24...Be3 0-1

On 25.fxe3 Black has 25...Qh6 26.Bg2 Qh2 + 27.Rf1 Qxc3 28.Rg1 Qf2 + 29.Rh1 Rd6 winning.

## Santiago, Chile

IM Herman Salazar won the Chilean Championship, held September 25-October 25, with a score of 9 from 11.

Finishing second with 8 in the 12-player field, weakened by the absence of Chile's only GM, Ivan Morovic, was FM Rodrigo Vazquez. Other plus scores were achieved by top-rated IM Roberto Cifuentes and FM Marcelo Duarte who tied for 3rd-4th at 7.5.

The South American Subzonal, held November 1-12 in the Chilean capital, was easily won by Brazilian GM Gilberto Milos. His undefeated score of 6.5 from 8 in the 9-player Round-Robin put him a full point ahead of Argentine IM Marcelo Tempone. Third with 5 points was veteran Brazilian IM Herman van Riemsdijk, while Chilean GM Ivan Morovic was a disappointing fourth with 4.5 points.

### *Chigorin Defense D07*

GM Ivan Morovic  
IM Herman van Riemsdijk

*Santiago 1989*

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 Nc6 3.c4 Bg4 4.cxd5 Bxf3 5.gxf3 Qxd5 6.e3 e5 7.Nc3 Bb4 8. Bd2 Bxc3 9.bxc3 Qd6 10.f4! exf4 10...e4 11.Qb1

11.e4 Nge7 12.Bg2 Rd8 13.e5 Qh6 14.Rb1! Qg6 15.O-O b6 16.Bxf4 Nd5 17.Bd2 O-O 18.f4 Qd3 19.Rf3 Qc4 20.Bf1 Qxa2 21.Ra1 Qb2 22.Be1 Na5 23.c4 Ne7 24.Bc3 Qb3 25.Qe2 Qxc4

The Queen was trapped.

26.Qxc4 Nxc4 27.Bxc4 a5 28.f5 Nd5 29.Bb2 1-0

## Aabybro, Denmark

The annual Nordic Team Championship, a six-board (four men, one woman, one junior) team competition, was won by the host country Denmark with 27.5 points from 42.

Other scores: 2. West Ger-

many 27; 3. Poland 26; 4. Iceland 21.5; 5. Sweden 20.5; 6. Norway 18; 7. Finland 17; 8. Faroe Islands 10.5.

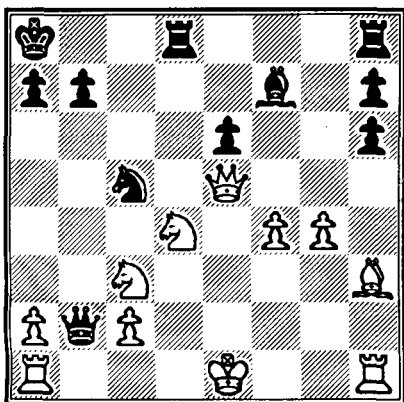
Danish IM Erling Mortensen won top half from , while top-rated GM Johann Hjartarson could manage only two points in the same number of games.

#### Caro-Kann Advance B12

GM Heikki Westerinen  
IM Berge Ostensstad

Finland-Norway Match 1989

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nc3 e6 5.g4 Bg6 6.Nge2 f6 7.h4 Nd7 8.h5 Bf7 9.f4 c5 10.exf6 Nxf6 11.Bh3 Qb6 12.Be3 O-O-O 13.dxc5 Bxc5 14.Bxc5 Nxc5 15.Qd4 Kb8 16.h6 gxf6 17.Qxf6 d4 18.Qe5+ Ka8 19.Nxd4 Qxb2



20.Ndb5! Nd3+  
20...Qxa1+ 21.Ke2 Qxh1 22.Nc7+ Kb8 23.Na6+ Ka8 24.Qb8+ Rxb8 25.Nc7 mate  
21.cxd3 Qxa1+ 22.Ke2 Qb2+ 23.Ke3! 1-0

### Solingen, West Germany

West German Bundesliga powerhouse Solingen easily defeated Gosa Belgrade of Yugoslavia 7.5-4.5 on October 10-11 to advance in the European Club Team Championship.

#### Sicilian Sveshnikov B33

GM Robert Hubner  
GM Radoslav Simic

Bundesliga 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Nd5 Nxd5 8.exd5 Ne7 9.c3 Nf5 10.a4 Be7 11.Bd3 O-O 12.O-O Nh4 13.f4 a6 14.Na3 exf4 15.Bxf4 Ng6 16.Bg3 Bh4 17.Bxh4 Nxh4 18.Nc4 b6

19.a5 b5 20.Nb6 Qg5 21.g3 Bg4 22.Qc1 Nf6+ 23.Rxf3 Qxc1+ 24.Rxc1 Bxf3 25.Kf2 Bg4 26.Nxa8 Rxa8 27.c4 Rc8 28.b4 Kf8 29.Ke3 Ke7 30.Kd4 bxc4 31.Rxc4 Rb8 B R + 4.B f.  
35.Re1 g5 36.Bd3 h6 37.Rf1 Kc7 38.Bxf5 1-0

### West Berlin

Yugoslav GM Bosko Abramovic won a category eight (2448) GM Round-Robin held December 26-January 5 with a score of 7.5-3.5. Tying for second at 7 were East German IM Hans Ulrich Grunberg and West German IM Stefan Mohr. Other plus scores: fourth GM Wahls (FRG) 6.5; 5-6 IM Brunner (SWZ); and IM Lutz (FRG) 6.

#### Classical Pirc B08

IM Lucas Brunner  
GM Stefan Mohr

Bundesliga 1989

1.e4 g6 2.d4 d6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Be2 O-O 6.O-O c6 7.Bf4 Nbd7 8.Qd2 Qc7 9.e5 Nh5 10.Bg5 f6 11.exd6 exd6 12.Be3 f5 13.d5 Ndf6 14.Nd4 Kh8 15.Bh6 Bd7 16.Bxg7+ Nxe7 17.dxc6 bxc6 18.Rad1 Rad8 19.Nb3 Bc8 20.Na4 Ne6 21.Qa5 Qg7 22.Ba6 d5 23.Rfe1 Qf7 24.Bxc8 Rxc8 25.Nac5 Nxc5 26.Qxc5 Ne4 27.Qd4+ Kg8 28.f3 Ng5 29.Qe3 f4 30.Qe5 Qf6 31.Nc5 Ne4 32.Qxf6 Nxf6 33.Ne6 Rfe8 34.Nxf4 Rxe1+ 35.Rxe1 Kf7 36.Nd3 c5 37.c4 dxc4 38.Ne5+ Kf8 39.Nxc4 Nd5 40.Re6 Rb8 41.Rc6 Nb4 42.Rxc5 Nxa2 43.Ra5 Nc1 44.Rxa7 Rb4 45.Ne5 Kg8 46.Ng4 Rxb2 47.Nf6+ Kf8 48.Nxh7+ Kg8 49.Nf6+ Kf8 50.Nd5 Nd3 51.Ra1 Rd2 52.Rf1 Kf7 53.h3 Ke6 54.Nc3 Rc2 55.Ne4 Ke5 56.Rd1 Nf4 57.Rd2 1-0

### Munich, West Germany

Soviet IM Igors Rausis won a Category 5 (2351) IM-norm Round-Robin held December 26-January 5 with 7.5-3.5.

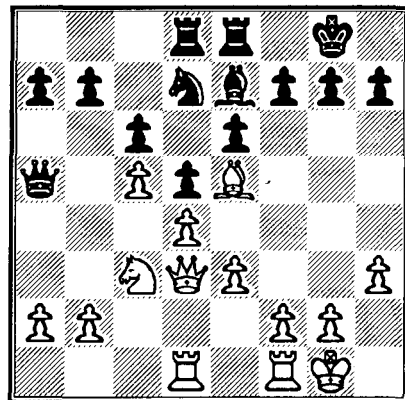
#### Slav D10

GM Jiri Lechtynsky  
IM Igors Rausis

Munich 1990

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Bf5 3.Nc3 e6 4.Bf4 c6 5.e3 Nd7 6.Bd3 Bxd3 7.Qxd3 Ngf6 8.Nf3 Be7 9.h3 O-O 10.O-O Re8 11.Rad1 Qa5

12.Ne5 Rad8 13.c5 Nxe5 14.Bxe5 Nd7



15.b4 Qxb4 16.Bc7 Rc8 17.Rb1 Qc4 18.Qxc4 dxc4 19.Rxb7 f5 20.Na4 Bf8 21.Rxa7 Ra8 22.Rxa8 Rxa8 23.Nb6 Ra7 24.Nxd7 Rxc7 25.Ne5 c3 26.Rc1 Be7 27.Rxc3 Bf6 28.Nc4 Ra7 29.Ra3 Rxa3 30.Nxa3 e5 31.d5 Kf7 32.dxc6 1-0

### Gmund, West Germany

Czech GM Eduard Meduna, Soviet IM Ljoki, and East German IM Gauglitz tied for first at 7.5-1.5 in a 216-player Swiss held January 2-6.

#### Goring Gambit C44

Merinsky  
IM Vladimir Hresc

Gmund 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.c3 dxc3 5.Nxc3 d6 6.Bc4 Be6 7.Bxe6 fxe6 8.Qb3 Qc8 9.Ng5 Nd8 10.f4 Nh6 11.O-O Be7 12.f5 exf5 13.exf5 Nhf7 14.Ne6 Nxe6 15.fxe6 Ne5 16.Nd5 c6 17.Nxe7 Kxe7 18.Bg5+ Ke8 19.Rae1 Qc7 20.Qh3 h6 21.Rxe5 1-0

### Wuppertal, West Germany

Former Women's World Champion (1962-1978) Nona Gaprindashvili won a women's GM-norm Round-Robin held January 3-13. The 48-year-old Gaprindashvili scored 8.5-1.5 in the Category 7 (2215) event to finish ahead of Czech WGM Richtrova-Klimova, who had 7.5.

### Sofia, Bulgaria

The traditional match Bulgaria-France followed tradition as Bulgaria won 45.5-26.5. In the absence of top

French (Spassky, Renet, Lautier, Kouatly) and Bulgarian (Kir. Georgiev, Inkiov, Donchev, Lukov) players, the top scorers, with 8.5 from 12, were IMs Semko Semkov and Vasil Spasov of the host country.

#### *King's Indian Four Pawns Attack A69*

IM Semko Semkov  
IM Manuel Apicella

#### *Franco-Bulgarian Match 1989*

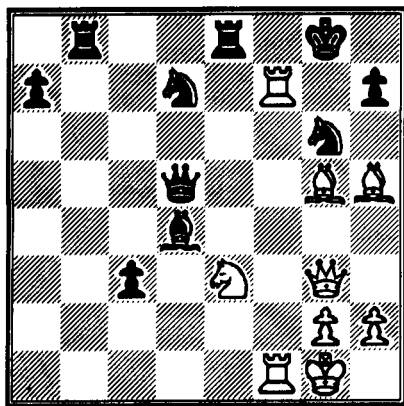
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 d6 3.Nc3 g6 4.e4 Bg7 5.f4

The Four Pawns Attack is a Bulgarian favorite.

5...O-O 6.Nf3 c5 7.d5 e6 8.Be2 exd5 9.cxd5 Re8 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 Ng4 12.Bg5 Qb6 13.O-O Bf5 14.Na4!?

Unusual. Normal is 14.d6, but it fades out to equality after 14...Qxb2 15.Nd5 Nxe5 16.Ne7+ Rxe7 17.dxe7 Nbc6 18.Kh1 Nxf3 19.Bxf3 Qxa1 20.Qxa1 Bxa1 21.Rxa1 f6 22.Bxc6 bxc6 23.Rd1 Re8.

14...Qa5 15.Nh4 Nxe5 16.Nxf5 gxf5 17.Rxf5 Nbd7 18.Nc3 c4 19.Qd2 b5 20.Raf1 Rab8 21.Bh5 b4 22.Nd1 c3 23.bxc3 bxc3 24.Qe3 Ng6 25.Qg3 Qxa2 26.Rxf7 Qxd5 27.Ne3 Bd4



28.Rxh7 Ndf8 29.Bxg6 Nxg6 30.Rh6 Qxg5 31.Rxg6 + 1-0

## Washington, D.C.

GMs Dmitry Gurevich and Roman Dzindzichashvili drew in the last round to share first in the Eastern Open held December 27-30 at the Stouffer Concourse Hotel. The winners, who scored 6.5 from 8, each took home over \$1,200 in prize money. Tying for third through sixth at 6 out of 8, in this event which attracted 5 GMs and 6 IMs, were GMs Michael Rohde and Anatoly Lein, IM Jay Bonin, and Soviet Alex Yermolinsky—who is without a FIDE title of any kind. Yermolinsky, at 2535, is number 100 in

the world on the latest FIDE rating list.

This event, organized by David Mehler and Bill Goichberg, was the first large tournament to be held in the nation's capital in many years. It will be held again this December on the same dates at the same site.

## Berkeley, California

GM Nick deFirmian and IM Vince McCambridge tied for first in the 17th annual People's Open held February 17-19. Their scores of 5-1 were good for \$450 each and 10 Grand Prix points apiece. Finishing third in the event, which attracted over 20 Masters and close to 200 players in all sections, was Australian IM Greg Hjorth, a graduate student at U.C. Berkeley. Alan Glascoe, Peter Yu, and Andy Lazarus once again organized and directed this event.

#### *Ruy Lopez Berlin C67*

GM Nick deFirmian  
IM Vince McCambridge

#### *People's Open 1990*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.O-O Nxe4 5.d4 Nd6 6.Bxc6 dxc6 7.dxe5 Nf5 8.Qxd8+ Kxd8 9.b3 h6 10.Bb2 Be6 11.Nc3 Kc8 12.h3 g5 13.Rad1 Be7 14.Ne4 b6 15.Nf6 c5 16.Nh5 Bf8 17.c4 Kb7 18.g4 Ne7 19.Ne1 Ng6 20.Ng2 Be7 21.Kh2 Rad8 22.Kg3 Rxd1 23.Rxd1 Kc8 24.f4 gxf4+ 25.Nhxf4 Rd8 26.Rxd8+ Kxd8 27.Nxg6 fxe6 28.Nf4 Bf7 29.e6 Be8 30.Bg7 h5 31.Nd5 c6 32.Nf6 Bxf6 33.Bxf6+ Kc7 34.Be5+ Kd8 35.Bb8 g5 36.gxh5 Bxh5 37.Bxa7 Kc7 38.h4 gxh4+ 39.Kxh4 Be8 40.Kg5 Kd6 41.Kf6 Kc7 42.Ke7 Bg6 43.Bxb6+ Kxb6 44.Kd8 1-0

#### *Sicilian Najdorf B99*

NM Peter Thiel  
GM Nick deFirmian

#### *People's Open 1990*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.O-O-O Nbd7 10.g4 b5 11.Bxf6 Nxf6 12.g5 Nd7 13.f5 Nc5 14.f6 gxf6 15.gxf6 Bf8 16.Rg1 Bd7 17.Rg7 Bxg7 18.fxe7 Rg8 19.e5 O-O-O 20.exd6 Qb6 21.Bg2 Rxg7 22.Ne4 Nxe4 23.Qxe4 Qa7 24.Nc6 Bxc6 25.Qxc6+ Kb8 26.a4 Rg5 27.axb5 axb5 28.Kb1 Rc5 29.Qf3 Rd7 30.Rd3 Rf5 31.Qg4 Qg1+ 32.Ka2 Qb6 33.Qg8+ Rd8 34.Qg3 b4 35.d7+ Ka7 36.Rd6 b3+

37.Kb1 Qg1+ 0-1

## Kherson, USSR

The USSR Semifinal, held November 1-21 in the southern Ukraine, was won by IMs Igor Novikov and A. Kuzmin with scores of 10.5-4.5.

Other scores were: = 3rd-4th IMs Kruppa and Shneider 10; = 5th-6th GMs Romanishin and Savchenko 9; 7th GM Malaniuk 8.5; 8th-9th IM Huzman; and Foigel 8.

#### *Nimzo-Indian E41*

IM Valery Neverov  
Maksimenko

#### *USSR Semifinal 1990*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 c5 5.Bd3 cxd4 6.exd4 d5 7.Nf3 dxc4 8.Bxc4 Nbd7 9.O-O Nb6 10.Bb3 Bd7 11.Bg5 Be7 12.Ne5 Bc6 13.f4 O-O 14.f5 exf5 15.Rxf5 Nfd5 16.Bxe7 Qxe7 17.Qd3 Rad8 18.Raf1 f6 19.Rh5 g5 20.Ng4 Rd7 21.h4 gxh4 22.Ne3 Rfd8 23.Rff5 1-0

#### *Sicilian Scheveningen B80*

IM A. Kuzmin  
Maksimenko

#### *USSR Semifinal 1990*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g3 a6 7.Bg2 Qc7 8.O-O Nc6 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.Na4 Bb7 11.c4 c5 12.Nc3 Be7 13.f4 Nd7 14.Be3 O-O 15.g4 Bf6 16.Qd3 Rad8 17.Bd2 g6 18.Rae1 Rfe8 19.b3 Nb8 20.Qh3 Nc6 21.Kh1 Nb4 22.f5 Qe7 23.g5 Bxg5 24.fxe6 fxe6 25.Bxg5 Qxg5 26.Rf7 Kxf7 27.Qxh7+ Kf6 28.Rf1+ 1-0

## Indianapolis, Indiana

SM Magdy Amin Assem is the new Indiana State Champion after his victory in the 48th Annual State Championship, held January 27-28, 1990, in Indianapolis. Assem scored 4.5-.5 and clinched first place by drawing Dennis Gogel, a six-time State Champion. Assem, a Senior Master, is a math Professor at Purdue University.

Ten Masters competed among the 131 in this Open-and-Reserve event, and there was also a novice tourney with 28. This was the first weekend Open in Indianapolis, a city of over 700,000, in two years. Roger Blaine was the organizer and director.

## Redmond, Washington

NM Neil Salmon won the Washington State Championship February 10-11 and 17-18 with 5.5 from 7 in a Round-Robin. Expert David Weinstock was second.

For the first time, thanks to the efforts of many including Bruce Moreland, a Microsoft employee, this annual event was held on the campus of that computer software giant. Four cameras displayed all games on a large screen at one end of the tournament room. GM Yasser Seirawan, WGM Elena Donaldson-Akhmilovskaya, and IM John Donaldson provided some commentary during the course of the Championship, which was ably directed by NTD Fred Kleist.

## Atlanta, Georgia

NM Klaus Pohl, perennially South Carolina's top player, ran away with the 1990 Atlantic Championships held February 10-11. Pohl's score of 5-0 topped the 70-player event which was organized and directed by Thad Rogers.

## Hartford, Connecticut

GM Roman Dzindzichashvili of New York turned in a fantastic performance to win the Bushnell Cup, a one-day action event held February 24 with \$5,000 in prizes. Dzindzi's score of 5.5-.5, good for \$1,500, included wins over GMs Max Dlugy, Michael Rohde, and Sergey Kudrin, plus a draw with John Fedorowicz.

Coming in second at 5-1, good for \$1,000, was SM Ilya Gurevich of Worcester, Massachusetts. Rounding out the prize winners in this event (organized and directed by Rob Roy) were GMs Joel Benjamin and John Fedorowicz. Their scores of 4.5-1.5 netted them a share of third and \$250 apiece.

## Rome, Italy

British-American GM Tony Miles triumphed over an Army of Soviet Grandmasters to win the annual Rome Open in February. Miles scored 7 from 9 to finish half-a-point ahead of Soviet GMs Evgeny Bareev, GM Vassily Smys-

lov, and Alexander Chernin; GM Reynaldo Vera of Cuba; GM Milorad Todorovic of Yugoslavia; and IM Lembit Oll of the USSR.

## Israel

The Middle East's strongest chess country recently gained two new recruits. GM Lev Psakhis, twice Champion of the USSR, recently immigrated with his family; and former World Champion Mikhail Tal has signed a three-year contract to work as a trainer in Israel. He has been playing for Zehlendorf in the West German Bundesliga the past few months and making some of his old magic. Witness the following:

*Caro-Kann B17*

GM Mikhail Tal  
GM Eduard Meduna

*West German Bundesliga 1990*

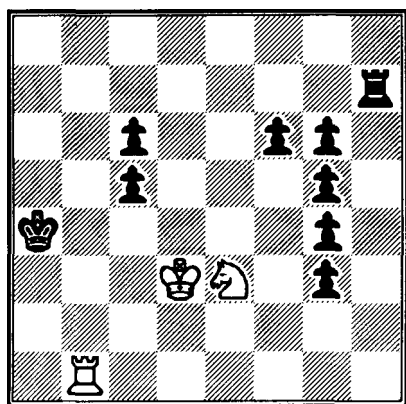
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7  
5.Ng5 Ngf6 6.Bd3 c5 7.N1f3 cxd4 8.O-O  
Qb6 9.Bc4 e6 10.Re1 Be7 11.Nxf7 Qc7  
12.Bxe6 Nc5 13.Bc4 b5 14.Qxd4 bxc4 15.Bf4  
Qb6 16.Nxh8 Be6 17.Ng5 Rd8 18.Qxc5  
Qxc5 19.Nxe6 Qb6 20.Bc7 1-0 ■



# WORLD CHAMPIONS AND THE ARTISTIC ENDGAME—II

by GM Pal Benko

For a while, no serious composed study, not to mention an artistic one, was produced by a World Champion. Capablanca, Lasker's successor, composed only one known endgame—and that when he was quite young.



R. Capablanca, 1908, White to win:

The position looks very unnatural with the terrible Black pawn formation. Let us see if the content makes up for the ugly appearance.

1.Kc4 Ka5 2.Kxc5 Ka6 3.Kxc6 Ka7

If 3...Ka5 4.Nc2 Ka4 5.Rb4+ Ka5 6.Rb3.

4.Nd5 Rh2

4...g2 5.Nc7

5.Nc3 f5 6.Rb7+ Ka6

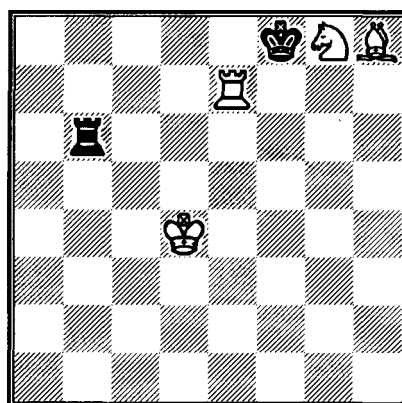
If 6...Ka8 7.Re7 Rh8 8.Nd5 Rc8+ 9.Kb6 Kb8 10.Nb4 etc. Or 7...Rc2 8.Kb6 Rb2+ 9.Nb5 Rxb5+ 10.Kxb5 Kb8 11.Kc4 etc. wins.

7.Rb6+ Ka5 8.Rb5+ Ka6 9.Rb4 Ka7 10.Nb5+ Kb8 11.Nd6+ Ka8 12.Nc4 Ra2 13.Kc7 Ra7+ 14.Kc8 Ra6 15.Rb8+ Ka7 16.Rb7+ Ka8 17.Nb6+ Rxb6 18.Rxb6 Ka7 19.Rb2 f4 20.Kc7 Ka6 21.Kc6 Ka5 22.c5 Ka4 23.c6 a5 24.Rg2 finally wins.

As we can see, White is chasing the Black King up and down without a clear theme. It is possible to win with 6.Nb5+

(instead of 6.Rb7+). The win is not clear at all after 13...g2 (instead 13...Ra7+)—not to mention the possibility of making the composition shorter with 7.Rb4 (instead of 7.Rb6+) among other things. It doesn't make sense to go into further details, because this study does not deserve it.

----- to start, that it is possible to mate without pawns—with just Rook and Knight—I created the following:



Pal Benko, Original, White to win:

1.Rg7

1.Nf6? Rd6+ 2.Nd5 Rxd5+ is equal.

... b4+ 2.Ke5 R 4 3. 6! Rx 8 4.Ra7!

This is the only good square for the Rook, as will be clear later. 4.Ne7? Rh6+ draws. But 4...Kxg8 5.Kg6 wins.

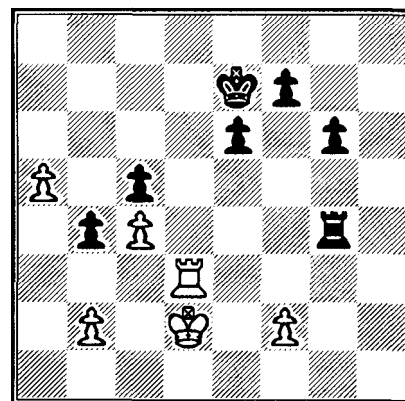
4...Ke8 5.Ke6 Kd8 6.Kd6 Kc8

If 6...Ke8 7.Nf6+ Kf8 8.Ke6 and Rf7 mates.

7.Ne7+ Kb8 8.Nc6+ Kc8 9.Rc7 mate

The theme is clear. There are two similar mates, but on different-colored squares—the Ill-d Ch—E-h Mates of the Problem World, rare in the endgame field.

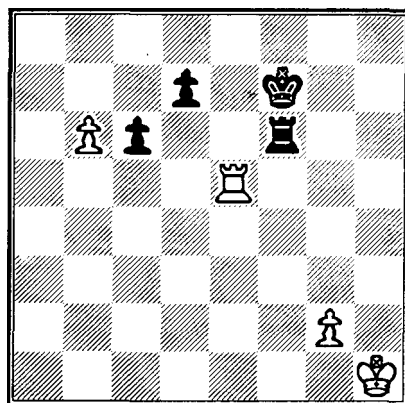
I know only one composed endgame by Alekhine in his prime.



A. Alekhine, 1933, White to win:

1.a6 Rh4 2.Rd8! Kxd8 3.a7 wins; or 1...Rg1 2.a7 Ral 3.Ra3!.

Obviously 3...bxa3 4.a8=Q wins, but also possible is 4.b3. Therefore, it is best for the author not to give further moves in a case like this: otherwise it is a dual. This work is certainly better than Capablanca's. The theme is clear with the two Rook sacrifices depending on the vertical-horizontal defense. It looks as if Alekhine tried to give a game-like appearance to the problem with the pawns. Even though the theme is satisfied with this setting. To prove my point, take a look at my try to improve the economy and the content of the composition.



Pal Benko, Original, White to win:

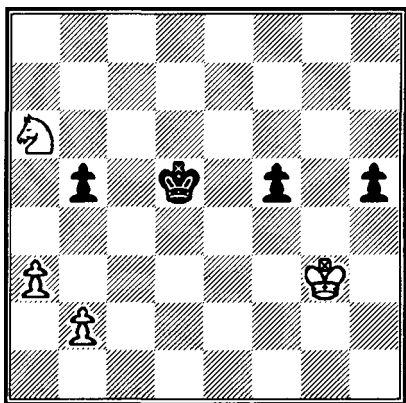
The usual pawn start does not work here. Therefore,

1.Kg1! Rh6 2.Re8! Kxe8 3.b7; or 1...Rf4

2.Rb5! cxb5 3.b7; and 1...c5 2.Rf5! Rxf5 3.b7 wins.

As we can observe, I saved five pawns, yet repeated once more — making three times — the thematic Rook sacrifices.

Next in the line is Dr. Max Euwe, who made more endgame studies — though mostly for educational purposes.

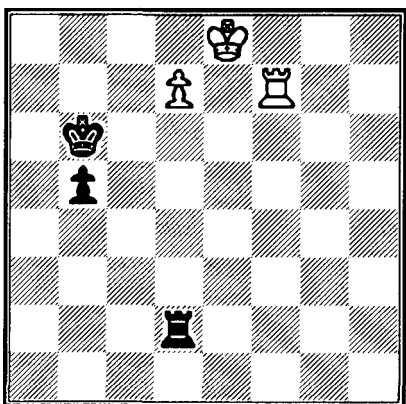


Dr. M. Euwe, 1956, White to win:

1.b4! Kc6 2.Kf4 Kd6 3.Nc5 Kd5 4.Nb7 Kc6 5. Nd8 + Kd5 6.Nf7! h4 7.Ne5! h3 8.Nf3 Kc4 9.Kg3! Kb3 10.Nd4+ Kxa3 11.Nc6 Kb3 12.Kxh3 Kc4 13.Kg3 Kd5 14.Nb8 Ke4 15.Kf2 f4 15.Na6 etc. wins

Yet, I don't understand 2...Kd6(?): why not 2...h4 — because if 2...Kd6 then 3.Kxf5 wins easily right at the beginning. Maybe the readers can give me some explanation.

Similarly, Botvinnik took most of his study's themes from actual games. Here is one of them:



M. Botvinnik, 1939, White to win (colors reversed):

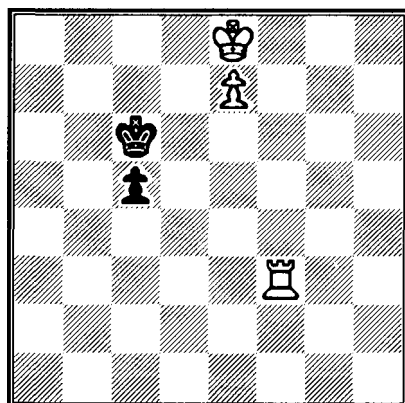
Botvinnik wrote that this position, with the Black Rook on d1, arose in a tournament game — and when it was finished, it was pointed out that a win for White existed with 1.Rf1! Rd5 2.d8 = Q + Rxd8 + 3.Kxd8 Kc5 4.Rb1 b4 5.Kc7 Kb5 6.Kb7 and now 6...Kc4 7.Ka6 or 6...Ka4 7.Kc6 wins. It was assumed that with the Black

Rook on d2 the game should be drawn because of 1.Rf2 Rd4 2.d8 = Q + Rxd8 + 3.Kxd8 Kc5 4.Kc7 b4 5.Rb2 Kc4 6.Kb6 Kc3 etc. draw. Yet Botvinnik found a win in that case too. From the diagram there may follow:

1.d8 = Q + Rxd8 + 2.Kxd8 Kc5 3.Rb7! b4 4.Kc7 Kc4 5.Kb6 b3 6.Ka5 Kc3 7.Ka4 b2 8.K - 3 - 1 - -.

He entered this discovery in the *Shakhmatny USSR* annual competition and received the fourth prize.

Frankly, I am not impressed. I think he got his award thanks to his name. A line which looks exciting in a game usually doesn't stand up in an artistic endgame without polishing. White makes the most obvious move by queening. Therefore it would be better to start off without the White pawn and the Black Rook, or to add some play beforehand. Here is my possible improvement: White: Kd8, Re3, d7; Black: Kb6, Rh2, b5. Pal Benko, after M. Botvinnik, White to win: 1.Re5! Rd2 The best continuation. 1.Ke7? Rh7 + 2.Kd6 Rxd7 + 3.Kxd7 Kc5! draws. 2.Ke8! Wrong is 2.Ke7? Kc7 3.Rc5 + Kb6 4.Rc2 Rd4 draw — but 2...Kc7 3.Re7! 4.6 4.d8 = Q + Rxd8 + 5. Kxd8 Kc5 (5...b4 6.Re5) 6.Rb7! b4 7.Kc7 Kc4 8.Kb6 etc. is the Botvinnik line once again, which as we know wins. If 2...Ka5 3.d8 = Q + Rxd8 + 4.Kxd8 Ka4 5.Kc7 b4 6.Kb6 b3 7.Rb5! Ka3 8.Kc5 b2 9.Kc4 Ka2 10.Ra5 + ! Kb1 11.Kb3 Kc1 12.Rc5 + Kb1 13.Rc5 wins. 13...Rc2? Ka1 14.Rxc2 stalemates. Yet I like the first idea better, which could happen in the game with the Rook on the first rank. This is what I worked out in the next study.



Pal Benko, Original:

As you can see, I have shifted the position one file from left to right. That changes the solution in a basic way.

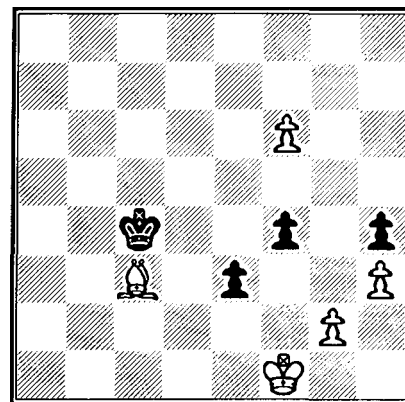
1.Rf5! Re1 2.Kf7!

2.Kf8!? works if 2...Kd7 3.Rf7! etc., but it is a faulty try. 2...Kb5! draws because White can't force the Black King in front of his pawn.

2...Kd7 3.Rd5 + Kc6 4.Rd1! Re4 5.e8 = Q + Rxe8 6.Kxe8 c4 7.Ke7 Kc5 8.Ke6 c3 9.Ke5 Kc4 10.Ke4 c2 11.Rc1 Kc3 12.Ke3 wins.

Of ----- th ----- l-t-i ----- l-d b-l ----- in case of 4...Rxd1 5.e8 = Q + with Queen against Rook and pawn, a theoretical win.

Last but not least, I must of course mention Smyslov. He is an accomplished endgame composer. Here is one of his lovely compositions:



V. Smyslov, 1976, White to win:

Though the position is game-like, extraordinary things happen.

1.f7! Ba3 2.Bg7 Looks like the end, but one has yet to witness Black's counterplay!

2...f3 3.gxf3 Kd3 4.f8 = B!

Dashing Black's hopes for 4.f8 = Q? e2 + 5.Kf2 (if 5.Ke1 Bxf8 6.Bxf8 Kc3 draws) 5...Bc5 + ! 6.Qxc5 e1 = Q + ! 7.Kxe1 stalemate.

4...e2 + 5.Kf2 e1 = Q + ! 6.Kxe1 Ke3 7.f4! Kxf4 8.Kf2 wins

Here I conclude my survey of studies composed by the World Champions. After Smyslov, no Champion has composed any significant study as far as I know. To stay on top, they must spend all their time and energy concentrating on the openings. The practical side of life is emphasized — not the struggle for permanent beauty. In any case, we can't expect them to excel in the field of endgame composition too. After all, we don't expect outstanding composers to be able to do it. Players. Renaissance men such as Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Emanuel Lasker are rare nowadays. In any case, I hope the reader has gotten a bit of enjoyable insight into the world of chess endgame composition. ■

# How to Improve Your Technique

by IM John Donaldson

Polish GM Wlodzimierz Schmidt is known for his theoretical knowledge and good technique. Here he demonstrates a risk-free winning approach by milking a symmetrical position (with move in hand) into a pawn plus. In the resulting heavy-piece ending (Q + R vs. Q + R), he instructively converts his material edge into the full point.

English A37

GM Wlodzimierz Schmidt  
IM Pavel Stempin

Lublin 1988

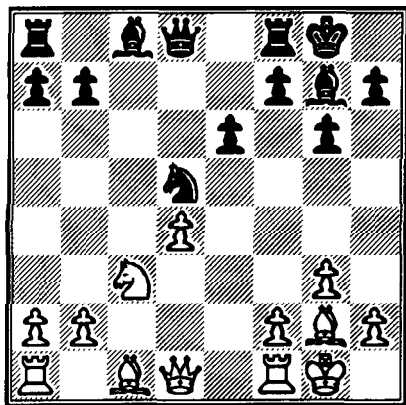
1.c4 c5 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.Nf3 e6

Since the game Petrosian-Fischer, Belgrade 1970, this move has enjoyed an excellent reputation. After 6.O-O, Black has 6...Nge7 followed by a quick ...d5 grabbing control of the center.

6.e3

This is a little unusual in this position and leads to play that normally arises from 5.e3 and 6.Nge2. These days, attention is focused on the gambit line 6.d4. Two recent examples, both from the 1989 New York Open, are D. Gurevich-Dlugy and Chernin-Wolff. White won both of these games; they're featured in *Informant* 47.

6...Nge7 7.d4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 d5 9.cxd5 Nxd4 10.exd4 Nxd5 11.O-O O-O



This position may look drawish—and it is! But with his next move, GM Schmidt gives evidence that he is

looking for more than the half-point.

12.Qb3!

Inviting Black to strengthen White's center after 12...Nxc3 13.bxc3. Players looking for a quick half-point play 12.Nxd5. With the text, Black is confronted with having to make a difficult choice between 12...Ne7, 12...Qb6, and 12...Bxd4.

12...Bxd4

Steering for immediate simplifications. Taimanov, in *ECO Volume A*, prefers 12...Ne7, quo ing Forin os-Sapi, Hungary 1969, which continued 13.d5 exd5 14.Bg5 h6 15.Bxe7 Qxe7 16.Nxd5 Qe5 with equality. More logical seems to be 13.Rd1 preparing d5 and keeping the Bishop on c8 bottled up a bit longer. IM John Watson, in his authoritative work *The Symmetrical English*, second edition (Macmillan 1988), gives 13.Rd1 Bxd4?? (13...Qb6 14.Na4 Qxb3 15.axb3 + =) 14.Bg5 as crushing. The other alternative to the text, 12...Qb6, might well be the best here. *ECO* gives 13.Nxd5 exd5 14.Be3 Be6 15.Rac1 (15.Rfc1!) Rac8 (15...Qxb3 16.axb3 Rfc8) 16.Bxd5 Bxd5 17.Qxd5 Rcd8 18.Qc5 Bxd4 19.Qxb6 Bxb6 20.Bxb6 axb6 21.Rfd1 with a slight edge to White (Kestler-Pavlov, Bucharest 1976)—but this is not too convincing.

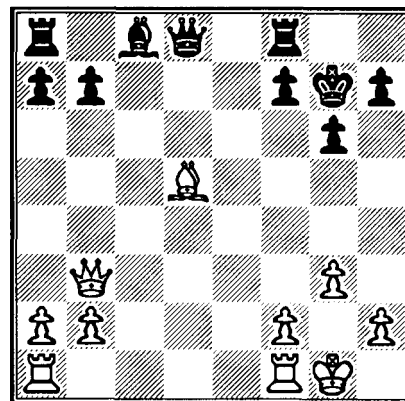
13.Nxd5

*ECO* (Taimanov) claims that White had a slight edge in the ending in Smyslov-Petrosian, USSR (ch) 1974, after 13.Bh6 Bg7 14.Bxg7 Kxg7 15.Rfd1 Qb6 16.Nxd5 Qxb3 17.axb3 exd5 18.Rxd5 a6 19.b4. Two points: first, Smyslov and Petrosian played in the USSR Cup in Moscow in 1974, not the Soviet Championship; second, the game was shortly drawn after 19...Rb8 20.Rd6 Be6 21.h4 Rfd8 22.Rad1 Rxd3 23.Rxd6 b6. On 21...Rb6, Black has 21...Rfd8. Probably 21.Rad1 is best, though after 21...Rfc8 it doesn't seem to amount to anything.

13...exd5 14.Bh6 Bg7

Not falling for a common trap in this line—14...Re8?! 15.Rad1 Qb6?? 16.Qa4 winning material.

15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.Bxd5



This is the position that GM Schmidt has been aiming for. At first glance, it might not look like much—White has only a slight edge in development and the pawn structure is completely symmetrical—but Black's defense isn't without some practical difficulties. First and foremost is how to solve the problem of getting the Bishop on c8 into the game.

16...Qf6

This doesn't succeed in resolving all of Black's difficulties, but the more active 16...Rb8 also seems to fail—to 17.Rfd1 when 17...Qf6 18.Rc1 Bg4 19.f3 Bh3 20.Rc7 Rbe8 21.Qc3 leaves Black's Queenside hanging.

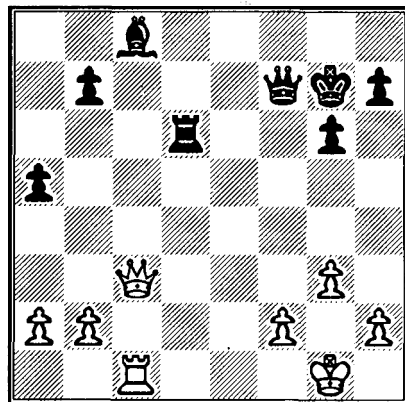
17.Rac1 a5 18.Rc7

White improves the position of his pieces while Black pushes his pawns.

18...Ra6 19.Rfc1 Rb6 20.Qe3 Rd6

This drops a pawn but is as good a try as any. On 20...Bf5, White had 21.Bxf7 Rxf7 22.Rxf7 Kf1 23.Kf7 +.

21.Bxf7 Rxf7 22.Rxf7 + Qxf7 23.Qc3 +



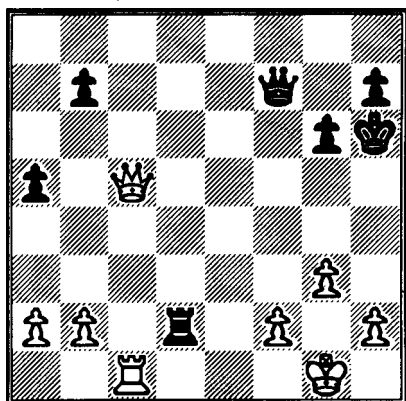
An important finesse to drive Black's

King to a bad square.

23...Kh6

An unfortunate necessity.

24.Qxc8 Rd2 25.Qc5



A good centralizing move. With a pawn up and the Black King exposed, White is winning. The first step is to neutralize Black's active pieces, particularly his Rook.

Here 25...Rxb2 lost to 26.Qe3+ Kg7 (on 26...g5 then 27.h4 followed by 28.Rc5 does the trick) 27.Qd4+ Qf6 28.Rc7+.

26.h4

The King on h6 is definitely a liability.

26...Rd5 27.Qe7 Rf5 28.Qe1 Rd5 29.a4

Played with the intention of fixing Black's pawn on a5 as a target. However to do this, White will have to trade a pair of pawns—which is just what the defender wants. Correct was 29.Rc3! continuing the process of locking back. After finishing that task, White could steer for either a trade of Rooks or Queens, as both endings are won for him.

29...b6 30.b4 Kh5

IM Stempin misses a big opportunity: 30...axb4 31.Qxb4 Rd1 32.Rxd1 Qxd1+ 33.Kg2 Qd8 gives Black chances to hold, though not the trade of Queenside pawns. There's no guarantee, but in any case it was his best practical chance. Now the open King and the weakness on a5 spell doom.

31.bxa5 bxa5 32.Rb1 Kg4 33.Kh2 Rf5 34.Rb2 g5

On passive moves, White had 35.Re2 with Re4+ soon to come.

35.Qe7 h6 36.Rd2 Rf7 37.Qe6+ Kh5 38.hxg5 hxg5 39.Qh3+ Kg6 40.Rd6+ Rf6 41.Rxf6+ Qxf6 42.Qf1

At first glance it might look like White has let Black out of the bag—but such is

not the case. With weaknesses on a5 and g5, Black has no real defense.

42...Qd4 43.Qa6+

White's first order of business before embarking on any King maneuvers is to centralize his Queen around a5.

43...Kh5 44.Qe2+ Kh6 45.Qc2 g4 46.Qc6+ Kg7 47.Kg2 Qb4

Black would prefer to keep his Queen in the center, but in view of 48.Qc7+ picking up the a-pawn, he has little choice.

48.Kf1

Now that the Black Queen is away from the center, White's King can start to run.

48...Qb1+ 49.Ke2 Qf5 50.Ke3 Qg5+ 51.Kd3 Qf5+ 52.Qe4 Qg5

If 52...Qxf2 then 53.Qd4+ forces a won King-and-pawn ending.

53.Kc4 Qc1+ 54.Kd5 Qc8 55.Qe7+ Kh8 56.Kd4 1-0

It's zugzwang as 56...Kg8 57.Qg5+ picks up the a-pawn—and any Queen move except 56...Qf5 (57.Qe5+)—met by 57.Qh4+ and Qxg4+.

### English A36

GM Ulf Andersson  
GM Florin Gheorghiu

Moscow 1981

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.c4 Nc6 5.Nc3 e6 6.e3 Nge7 7.d4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 d5 9.cxd5 Nxd4 10.exd4 Nxd5 11.O-O O-O 12...b3 Bxd4 13.Nxd5 exd5 14.Bh6 Bg! 15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.Bxd5 a5!

The best answer to the pressure on b7. Black gains space on the Queenside, prepares Ra8-a5-b5, and drives the White Queen away from a nice square.

17.Rac1

Here IM John Watson's suggestion of 17.Rfd1 harassing the Black Queen makes more sense.

17...a4 18.Qc3+ Qf6 19.Qxf6+ Kxf6 20.Rc7 Ra5!

The point of Black's play. The Rook becomes active.

21.Rd1

On 21.Bxb7, Black has 21...Be6 when 22.a3 is met by 22...Rb8. In view of the threat of 23...Rb5, the Queenside pawns will all soon be liquidated.

21...Rb5 22.b3 axb3 23.Bxb3 Be6! 24.Bxe6 Kxe6 25.Rd3! Rb2 26.a3 h5?!

Having equalized, Black loses his sense of danger. Correct was 26...Kf6 in-

tending 27...Kg7 bringing the King back to safety.

27.Rf3!

Tying Black up a bit. The King is unable to get back safely, and White will now try to press by gaining space on the Kingside by pushing his pawns. After this, he will run his King up. Black now has to suffer a little, but he can still hold.

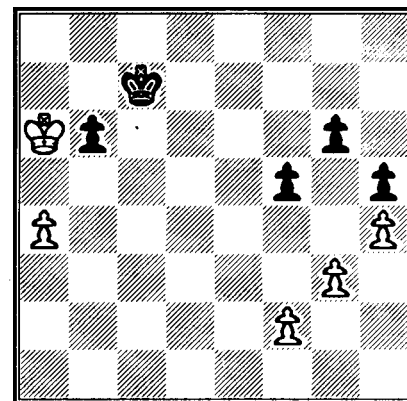
27...Rb6 28.Kg2 Rb5 29.h3 Rb6 30.Rc2 f5 31.Rd3 Kf6 32.h4 Re8 33.Kf3 Re7 34.Rcd2 Ree6 35.Re2 Red6 36.Rxd6+

White has made some progress, but to go any further he needs to trade a pair of Rooks to minimize Black's counterplay.

36...Rxd6 37.Re3 b6! 38.Rb3 Re6 39.Rb4 Kf7 40.Kf4 Kf6 41.a4 Rc6 42.Ke3 Rd6 43.Rd4 Rxd4!

Gheorghiu correctly trades down because he sees a drawing trick in the pawn ending.

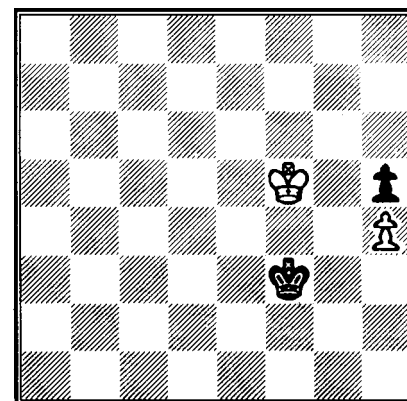
44.Kxd4 Ke6 45.Kc4 Kd6 46.Kb5 Kc7 47.Ka6!



47...f4!!

Not 47...Kc6 because of 48.f4! Kc7 49.Ka7 Kc6 50.Kb8! winning.

48.gxf4 Kc6 49.f3 Kc5! 50.Kb7 b5! 51.axb5 Kxb5 52.Kc7 Kc5 53.Kd7 Kd4 54.Ke6 Ke3 55.Kf6 Kxf3 56.f5 gxf5 57.Kxf5 Draw





# Chess in Cuba: The Spirit of Capablanca Lives!

by Bill Hook

*Editor's Note: NM Bill Hook of Silver Springs, Maryland, represents the British Virgin Islands in international competition. He was a participant in many Olympiads, including Malta 1980 where Mr. Hook took the Gold Medal for board one with a score of 11.5 from 14. Bill has been to Cuba several times for tournaments. Recently he played in the Caribbean Sub-Zonal in Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, which was dominated by players from the host country. GM Amador Rodriguez was first with 7.5 from 9, followed by former World Jr. Champion IM Walter Arencibia at 7.*

*The two players who tied for third, Cuban Champion FM Pedro Paneque and IM Wilfredo Sario, had to play a match for the final Zonal qualifying spot. A 2-2 score gave Paneque the edge on tiebreaks; he will join Rodriguez and Arencibia in the Zonal to be held in early April in Colombia.*

*Other scores: 5. IM Diaz (CUB) 6; 6. IM Borges (CUB) 5; 7. G. Hernandez (DOM) 3; 8. Santa (PRO) 3; 9. NM Hook (BVI) 1.5; 10. Turner (VUS) 0.*

On a classroom wall in Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, there is a sign which reads, "With the death of Capablanca chess died in Cuba. With the triumph of the revolution [the spirit of] Capablanca revived—chess reappeared." Political slogans aside, the fact is that in chess terms Cuba today is a world power, having finished 8th, 11th, 9th, and 9th in the last four Olympiads. Not bad for a nation of just 10 million people.

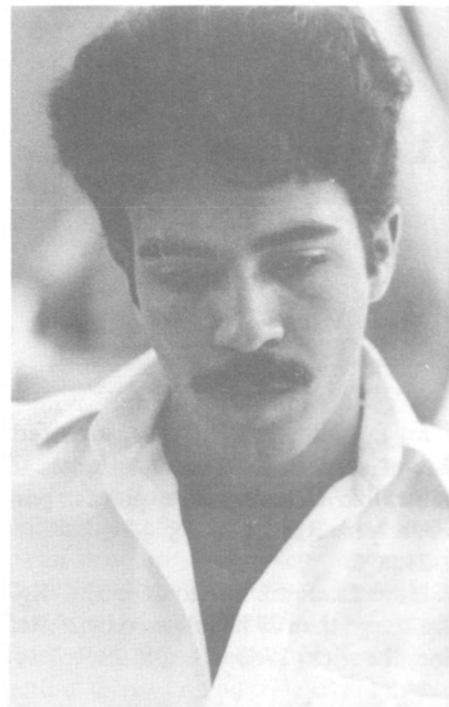
Since the Cuban chess explosion obviously stemmed from a 1959 government decision to foster the game's development, Cuba presents an interesting case study of what can be accomplished with official support. Note: lest I be mistaken for a political apologist, I submit that similar advances can be achieved by any chess federation that can obtain government support, no matter what type of government that may be.

Prior to the revolution, Cuba had participated in only two Olympiads, and its

tournament activity was sporadic at best. The rationale behind the 1959 decision to promote chess was expressed by Che Guevara: "Of course chess is a pastime, but additionally it is an educator of reasoning." Cuba's first national championship eliminations had 740 players; six years later, total tournament participation had reached 40,220. By this time the annual Capablanca Memorial International Tournaments had gotten under way; Bobby Fischer played via telephone from New York in the 1965 event. In 1966 Havana hosted the Olympiad, and afterwards 371 of the participants conducted a massive simultaneous exhibition against 6,840 challengers.

The key to Cuba's development has been the offering of chess in schools, and the E.S.P.A. program. E.S.P.A. stands for (in rough translation) Superior School of Athletic Improvement. Children showing promise in chess (or in any sport) are transferred to their nearby E.S.P.A. school where they receive special instruction in their talent, in addition to a general studies program. There are 14 E.S.P.A. schools (one for each province), and those students who do exceptionally well go on to a national E.S.P.A. school in Havana, where future Olympic stars are trained. While in Cuba recently for a Zonal tournament I visited a provincial E.S.P.A. school, and in a large well-equipped gym I saw scores of children practicing their their respective specialties at surprising levels of skill. Upstairs we found three FMs instructing children of varying ages in chess: several five-minute games were also going on. Cuba's finest players are products of the E.S.P.A. program.

Throughout the years, the Soviets have given the Cubans a surprisingly modest amount of chess aid. They regularly send two or three GMs to the ongoing Capablanca tournaments, but only twice have GMs been sent to Cuba to give instruction. Leonid Shamkovich came shortly before the 1966 Olympiad, and in 1971-72 Vladimir Antoshin was there. From the 1960s to about 1980, Soviet



**FM Pedro Paneque:**  
1989 Cuban Champion

chess magazines were available at a nominal subscription price of 10 pesos—but this agreement ended when the Soviets demanded more advantageous terms. On the other hand, Cubans have given chess aid to Nicaragua, Angola, Mexico, and Ecuador.

Some very serious problems have arisen along the way due to Cuba's lack of hard currency. Some years ago, their excellent chess magazine *Jaque Mate* ceased publication because of a paper shortage. After a while another magazine appeared, but a second paper shortage forced its demise. Now, amidst uncertainties, there are plans for a third chess journal.

Beautiful wooden chess sets were created for the 1966 Olympiad: the Knights were hand-carved, while the other pieces were turned out on lathes. Production ceased when the Knight carver died. Now there are somewhat crude plastic sets, but difficulties with the molding forms have stopped production.

Cuban players are starved for chess books due to the lack of hard currency.

Those few who go to international tournaments can obtain a few books, although their travel allowances are meager. Practically the only way Cubans can obtain books is to have a good game accepted by a publication and thereby receive a free copy in return. I gave out 15 copies of *Inside Chess*, and it was clear that they would be treasured. J.J. Hernandez, current president of the Cuban Chess Federation, suggested that he would like to purchase a subscription to *Inside Chess* for the Federation. As to payment in dollars, however, he shook his head sadly and said, "It's difficult, it's difficult." FIDE sends chess equipment to developing countries, but when the Cubans asked for aid, Campomanes refused, telling them they were already a chess power.

In 1989, the Cubans made a bold decision. Chess is now compulsory in Cuban schools. They started last September with seven- and eight-year-olds, and will add more students each year until all ages are covered.

What with paper shortages, lack of

hard currency to buy books, production problems with their chess sets, lack of help from FIDE, and diminution of aid from their collapsing communist allies, it seems the Cubans have great difficulties ahead of them. Let us wish them good luck. Regardless of what we think of their form of government, their chess program is what most federations dream of; and if they succeed, that just might help us succeed at some future date.

#### *Queen's Gambit Exchange D36*

IM Walter Arencibia  
IM Juan Borges

*Caribbean Subzonal 1990*

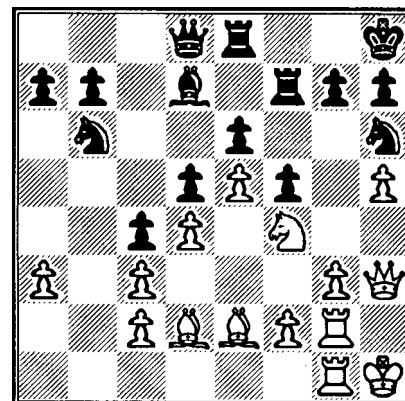
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Bg5 c6 6.e3 Be7 7.Bd3 Nbd7 8.Nge2 O-O 9.h3 Re8 10.Qc2 a5 11.g4 Nf8 12.Ng3 Ne6 13.Bxf6 Bxf6 14.Bxh7+ Kh8 15.O-O-O g6 16.Bxg6 fxe6 17.Qxg6 Ng7 18.g5 Bxg5 19.h4 Bf6 20.Rhg1 Re6 21.Qh6+ Kg8 22.Nh5 Qe7 23.Rg6 Bxd4 24.Rxd4 Rxg6 25.Qxg6 Bf5 26.Nf6+ Kf8 27.Qh6 Kf7 28.Ng4 Rf8 29.Qf4 Kg8 30.Qg3 Kh8 31.Ne5 Ne6 32.Rd1 Rg8 33.Nxc6 1-0

#### *French Winawer C18*

GM Amador Rodriguez  
IM Joaquin Diaz

*Caribbean Sub-Zonal 1990*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 Ne7 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.Qg4 O-O 8.Bd3 Nd7 9.Nf3 f5 10.Qh3 Nb6 11.O-O c4 12.Be2 Na4 13.Bd2 Ng6 14.Kh1 Bd7 15.Rg1 Qe7 16.Qg3 Be8 17.h4 Nh8 18.Ng5 Nf7 19.Nh3 Kh8 20.Nf4 Nh6 21.Qh3 Bd7 22.h5 Rf7 23.g3 Re8 24.Rg2 Qd8 25.Rag1 Nb6



26.g4 fxe4 27.Bxe4 Nf5 28.Bxf5 exf5 29.Rg5 Qc8 30.Qg3 1-0

# Inside Book Reviews

by IM John Donaldson

**The Ideas Behind the Chess Opening** by GM Reuben Fine, Batsford 1989, 182 pages, algebraic, paperback.

First published to critical acclaim in 1943, GM Reuben Fine's *The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings* has helped countless numbers of players learn the basics of proper opening play. It is widely regarded as the best one-volume guide to understanding—rather than memorizing—the opening.

This edition of *The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings*, published by the English firm Batsford, is the first to appear in algebraic notation. It also features a new preface by GM Fine in which he states the following: "For this edition, I have reexamined all the variations in the book, as well as the variations in the *Encyclopedia of Chess Openings* and other standard compendia. Numerous variations have appeared, but the ideas themselves have remained remarkably constant!"

This view is reflected in the fact that very little of the text has changed. Though there are some new additions like the two paragraphs on the Benko Gambit, this is very much the same book that was published close to fifty years ago. Consequently, it's much stronger on 1.d4 d5 and 1.e4 e5 than the more recent Indian Defenses, English, and King's Indian Attack.

While monographs on individual openings such as the RHM series *Understanding the Openings* (Queen's Indian, Open Games, Caro-Kann etc.) go into greater detail, Fine's book is still the best at trying to cover all openings. For players under 2200, it is a must read.

This Batsford edition is nicely done. The layout is clean and the book sturdily bound. Only the back cover is a bit strange. In the blurb about Fine, it describes him as a several-times winner of the U.S. Championship. In fact, while Fine was a World Championship con-

tender with many important tournament victories, including AVRO 1938 (= first with Keres), he never won the U.S. Championship, despite several tries.

**Trends**—assorted titles and authors, figurine algebraic, paperback, approx. 40 pages, 100 games, priced from \$5.50 to \$7.00.

Dedicated students of the openings are having a hard time these days: many well-prepared players, an explosion of chess literature, and lots of tournaments have created a climate in which theory is constantly changing. Standard references such as *ECO* quickly become out of date, and the poor enthusiast is left to wade through various publications torturing himself trying to determine what is valuable.

With these conditions, it was inevitable that a new type of book would emerge to fill the gap between opening tomes and recent raw data. The Trends series, one of several English productions that have been coming out since the early 1980s, is trying to do this. The basic idea is to have an expert on a particular opening give a survey of recent developments, pointing out what is important and what needs to be investigated. Each number features 100 games with brief comments by the author.

Among the titles that *Trends* has produced in the last year and a half are: Nimzo-Indian 4.e3, Nimzo-Indian without 4.e3, Dutch Defense, Closed Spanish, and Spanish without 3...a6—all by IM Andrew Martin (the author of the excellent *Winning with the King's Indian*); the Torre and Trompovsky, Caro-Kann 5.Nxf6, and Classical Pirc, all by GM Julian Hodgson; the French Classical, Benko Gambit, and Bogó-Indian authored by IM Bryon Jacobs; the King's Indian 6.Be2 by IM Leonid Bass (an American IM based in Spain); the Petroff Defense by Murray Chandler; the Sicilian 3.c3 by IM Dario Doncevic; and the Modern Benoni by GM David Norwood.

At what strength of player is this series aimed? The blurb on the back of the pamphlet says it's "an invaluable learning tool for the beginning, club, or tournament player and a complete reference file for the expert." I don't think so. The beginning player needs lots of prose to explain the ideas behind the openings. These booklets don't offer that. For players up to 2200, these pamphlets are still not really relevant. Once again, studying well-annotated games pointing out the main plans in the opening is the way to go—not muddling through raw game scores. If this level of player is concerned with being on the cutting edge of theory, it probably means they are neglecting other parts of their game.

So what does that leave us with? For players over 2200, it boils down to this: if you have *NIC Yearbooks*, *Chess Informant*, and *Inside Chess*, you're not likely to see too much new in the Trends Series. However, if you don't like to wade through various sources, you can have everything in one place for approximately \$6.00. Additionally, some of the series' authors do a good job of giving an insider's view of the opening with a few well-chosen comments. A case in point is the young GM David Norwood, a devoted Modern Benoni player. In his pamphlet on the opening he covers the variation 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.Nf3 g6 7.e4 Bg7 8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 Re8 10.Nd2 Nbd7 11.a4 Ne5 12.Ra3 g5 and has this to say: "Benoni players are really starting to suffer in this variation. In order to maintain the Knight on e5, Black has to destroy his position with 12...g5. White players seem to have perfected the art of nullifying Black's Kingside attack and exploiting the gaping hole at f5."

Further along, he confirms the strength of 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7 8.Bb5+ and suggests that Black should play 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 offering to play a Nimzo-Indian after 3.Nf3. Of course, both observations have been made before; but they gain extra credibility when made by a hard-core Benoni devotee like Norwood. ■

# THAT WHICH IS ALREADY KNOWN, MUST BE KNOWN!

by IM Nikolay Minev

"The joy of great inventions is in the remote past. Now thousands of tactical ideas are recorded in 'the black list' of theory. All is known – that is, almost all... Naturally every chessplayer improvises over the board in accordance with his talent and imagination. But that which is already known, must be known!" – M. Tal.

...e ye...s ag... a a... a... a... shot – and also, by mere chance, some confusion in the following game.

Pirc Defense B07

GM Ulf Andersson  
GM William Hartston

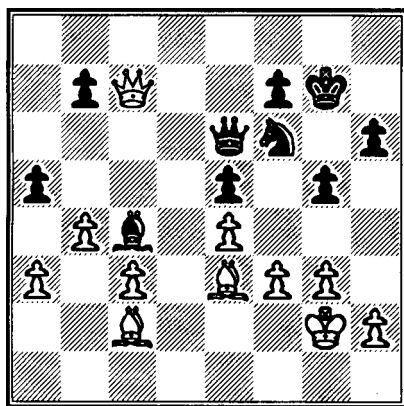
Hastings 1972/73

1.Nf3 g6 2.e4 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nbd2 Bg7 5.Bd3 O-O 6.O-O Nc6 7.c3 e5 8.dxe5 Nxe5 9.Nxe5 dxe5 10.Qe2 Bh6 11.Rd1 Qe7 12.b4 Bg4 13.f3 Be6 14.Bb2 a5 15.a3 Nh5 16.g3 Rfd8 17.Kh1 Rd7 18.Bc2 Rad8 19.N Rx .Rx Rx . x c 22.Nd2 Bxd2 23.Qxd2 Qe6 14.Kg2 Kg7 25.Bc1 Bb3 26.Bd3 Bc4 27.Bb1 Nf6 28.Qd8 Qa6 29.Kf2 Bf1 30.Qd1 Bc4 31.Bc2 Qe6

Here is the confusion. *Informant 15* gives 31...Be6 and changes the next few moves, including the diagram and the final sacrifice. I'm following the text which is available to me.

32.Kg2 h6 33.Be3 g5 34.Qd2 Ne8 35.Qd8 Nf6 36.Qxc7??

An unbelievable mistake for a Grandmaster like Andersson.



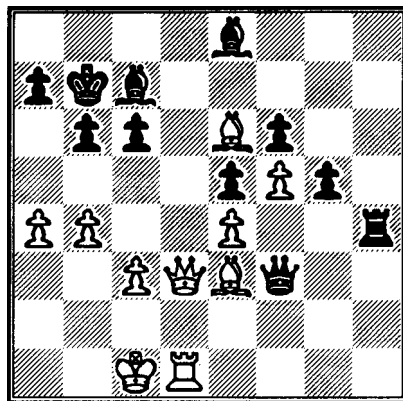
White has no choice but to resign: 37.Kxh3 Bf1 mate; 37.Kg1 Qf1 mate; or

37.Kf2 Qf1 mates.

Certainly this tactical shot is not new. Below is an identical example played (and published!) more than fifty years earlier in Sweden, the native land of Andersson!

Jacobson  
Hennig

Goteborg 1920



White to move

1.Qa6+ !! 1-0

Now consider the next thrilling and tactically rich game, mentioned in *ECO* only as an opening.

Two Knights C58

Jaffe  
Kostic

New York 1919

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 d5 5.exd5 Na5 6.Bb5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.Bd3 Bd6

Theoretically, Black's best continuation is 8...Nd5. As a matter of fact, however, 8...Bd6 also has a good reputation.

9.c3 h6 10.Ne4 Nxe4 11.Bxe4 O-O 12.d4 f5 13.dxe5 fxe4 14.Qxd6 Qh4 15.Be3

If 15.O-O then ...Ba6 16.g3 Qh3 17.Re1 Rxf2! and Black wins.

15...Ba6

*ECO* stops here with the assessment that Black has the advantage. But the utilization of this advantage requires the use of tactics – which must be known!

16.Nd2 Rad8 17.Qb4

Possibly 17.Qc5 is better.

1...Rx 1. x Rxf1 + 1. c1

If 19.Bxf2 Qxf2 + 20.Kc1 Bd3 21.Qa4 Nc4 and mate next move.

19...Rxc7?

According to V. Vukovic, Black could have won by 19...Bd3!.

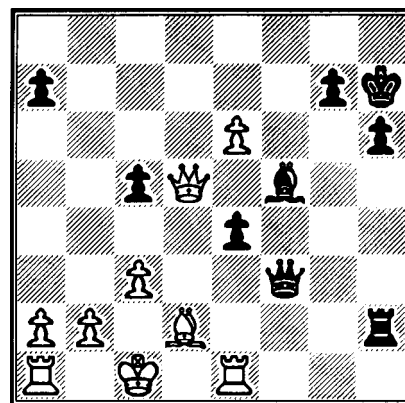
20.Qxa5 Bc8?

Again, 20...Bd3 is stronger.

21.Rd1 Qh3 22.Qd8 + Kh7 23.Qd4 Qf3 24.Re1?

Returning the extra Rook by 24.Rd2 Qf1 + 25.Kc2 allows White to retain his advantage.

24...c5 25.Qd5 Rxc7 26.Bd2? Bf5 27.e6



27...e3!! 28.Qxf3 exd2 + 29.Kd1 Bc2 + ! 30.Kxc2 dxe1 = Q +

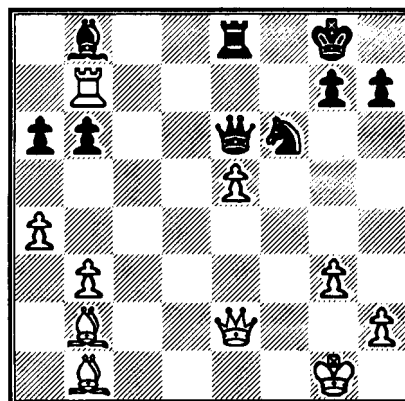
The Queen is dead; long live the Queen!

31.Kb3 Qxe6 + ! 32.c4 Qb6 + 33.Kc3 Qxb2 + 34.Kd3 Qd4 mate

Black's combination was based on the trick 29...Bc2 + !, promoting a new Queen with a check. There are many examples of this theme. Here is one:

Book  
Koponen

H. I. ... 1. 6.



1.exf6!! Qxe2 2.f7 + Kf8 3.Bxg7 + Kxg7 4.fxe8 = Q + 1-0